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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

RUMORS OF COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Dec. 20.—Information reached here from Havana yesterday, which, if authentic, is highly important. It is rumored there that serious complications in regard to Cuba have arisen, it is understood, between the Spanish and British Governments. Precisely what these difficulties are does not yet appear; but it is certain that the British West India Squadron is to be speedily and largely increased. The Havana authorities, it is stated, consider that the English Government intends some interference in Cuban affairs; and in such manner as to complicate the relations of this Government with Spain.

Admiral Scott looks for the arrival of our European Squadron in a few days, when Admiral Case, unless relieved, will assume command.

It is now looked upon as certain that the salute to our flag, required by the terms of the protocol, will be made in as informal a manner as possible. The feeling among the officers of the squadron here is one of much dissatisfaction.

The Virginius passed here yesterday to the north anchorage of the Ossipee, in a leaky condition.

BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDERS ORDERED TO CUBAN PORTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Dec. 20.—Since the last dispatch was sent it has become known here that the British Consul General at Havana has received dispatches from Lord Granville to instruct all naval commanders in the West Indies to immediately rendezvous in Cuban ports. It is stated that in official circles it is certainly known that the British Government will assuredly demand the punishment of Burriel.

The British Admiral has left for St. Thomas, where he expects to be relieved.

THE VIRGINIUS.

A DEMAND FOR THE VIRGINIUS AND HER PASSENGERS TO BE MADE BY SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—It is reported that the Cabinet has decided to make a demand upon the United States Government for the return of the steam-ship Virginius and her passengers and crew recently given up. It is also said that in accordance with this decision President Castelar has written to Minister Sickles.

NO FURTHER NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The State Department has no further intelligence concerning the surrender of the Virginius and her survivors than is already published. The Secretary stated when questioned relative to the status of the Virginius survivors, that it would be improper at this time to say anything on that subject.

PUBLIC FEELING IN HAVANA.

EXCITED STATE OF THE MASSES—THE DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS—A SMALL RIOT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873.

Every hour that passes, and every telegram or other information published in the journals, indicates a different state of popular feeling. There is no longer any regular plan or perfect union among the Spaniards, and it is impossible to say whether the leaders of yesterday or to-day will not be the victims of to-morrow. The apparent quiet is exceedingly dangerous; the masses are becoming hourly more bitter, determined, and excited; and almost anything may be expected to occur before many weeks or even days have passed. The solution of the Virginius affair has produced a peculiar feeling among the lower classes not to be compared with anything existing heretofore. It is a mingled feeling of sorrow, rage, and a desire to get even with somebody.

GEN. JOVELLAR'S PROCLAMATION.

On Thursday evening, the initiated were informed that the Captain General would issue a proclamation prepared the day previous; and the very natural deduction to be drawn from this was that the Virginius would be delivered at once. The people read the proclamation, (the main points of which have already been published in the New-York journals,) but supposed that the delivery would not take place until the 14th or 16th, a report to that effect having been spread by persons who either did not know better, or who did so purposely in order not to excite public feeling and cause a disturbance. When the majority of the people read the proclamation in the morning journals, but few were aware that the surrender of the Virginius, at which it hinted, had been made a few hours earlier.

DEPARTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

On Wednesday a body of laborers from the Spanish arsenal were busy in filling the hold of the Virginius with ballast. On Thursday everything remained quiet, but late in the evening an order from the Admiral was received on board of the Spanish man-of-war Ysabel la Catolica to get up steam at midnight, and a messenger was sent to the Secretary of the Havana Tow-boat Company to have a tug ready at 3 in the morning, and that a pilot would be sent on board of her at daylight or perhaps earlier. Just as the clock struck 4 the tug Indio was placed alongside of the Virginius, a line made fast, and the Indio commenced to steam down the bay. On getting opposite to the Ysabel the speed was slacked, for a few moments the tug and the Virginius remained almost stationary, then the ponderous wheels of the Spanish frigate began to turn, and in a few minutes the three vessels were opposite the office of the Captain of the port, where a sleepy patriotic Custom-house officer remarked to your correspondent, "I wonder what gun-boats these are going out so early in the morning," not having the slightest idea that the cause of so much bloodshed and excitement, which came very near embroiling two nations in war, was then going out of the harbor. A few minutes more and the three vessels had passed the mouth of the harbor and beyond the guns of the Morro Castle, the tall masts of the frigate looming up against the horizon and throwing their reflection on the water by the first glimmer of the breaking day. Another quarter of an hour passed, when the Indio came back, while the Ysabel and the Virginius were seen moving in a westerly direction. Later in the day it was found out that the Virginius would be delivered at the small harbor of Bahia Honda, situated on the north coast of the island, about 65 miles west of this city, just east of the dangerous Colorado Reefs, and that an American man-of-war would receive her there. According to an unofficial report, this was done yesterday evening, and it was also stated by prominent officials that the surviving Virginius prisoners had been delivered on the same day to the American man-of-war Juniata. Of this we have no confirmation, but the requisite orders had been issued to the civil, military, and naval authorities to have it done; and no fear was entertained that anything would occur to hinder the carrying out of the orders given. On her return from Cienfuegos to Santiago the Bazan ran on the sand-banks of the Blanquirales, near the port of Zara, but got off after a detention of a few hours, and without receiving any damage.

A DEMONSTRATION.

The scenes of old times were vividly brought to the memory of the Havanese on seeing a few noisy fellows gesticulating wildly, about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, in the Campo Marte square. Soon the small crowd assumed respectable proportions, and timid people took the nearest route to their homes. Men in their shirt-sleeves, and with desperate faces, were on the increase, and about 10 o'clock a body of about 500 participants and a crowd of over 2,000 followers, who at any moment were ready to join the 500, marched in smaller or larger groups toward the palace, filling every available open space in the Plaza de Armas and surrounding streets. About 200 or more of the participants wore the volunteer cockade, a few were in full volunteer uniform, and about sixty or seventy appeared with arms. Every few seconds shouts arose of "Death to traitors! Death to the Colonial Minister! Death to Castelar! Death to Julian Zulueta! Death to Ramon Herrera! Death to those who sold us and fooled us with the Virginius!" One individual seemed very anxious to have the head of Ramon Herrera, to judge from the repeated vehemency with which he asked for it—as if the head of the redoubtable Colonel of the Fifth Volunteer Battalion would be of any account. Popular report says that is empty. A company of volunteers was stationed in Obispo street, but they did not interfere with the shouting; and only when some respectable-looking Spaniards, who tried to calm the rioters, were badly kicked and cuffed, did they advance to the rescue of the unfortunate individuals. Once in a while the shout of "Death to the wealthy!" was heard, and although these cries were rare, it proved conclusively that a party exists, which, in case of a real and bona fide riot, would attempt an imitation of the Paris Commune. These shouts have troubled the wealthy people, and they are not in the least edified by them. About 11 o'clock the tramp of cavalry was heard, and in a few moments over 400 men were drawn up in line before the palace, the mounted and infantry police holding the entrance to the palace, together with the regular guard. One over-excited individual who tried to pass the gates received a few gentle reminders from the butt-end of a musket, and retired with much animation. Captain General Jovellar then appeared on the balcony; the shouting ceased, and in a short speech he told the rioters that they were acting wrong, that they disturbed the peace without gaining anything, and unwittingly injured the cause of Spain. It was useless, he said, to speak any further about the Virginius, as the question had been settled between the two Governments and the ship gone. He wound up by requesting them to have confidence in and to aid him. Shouts of "Viva Jovellar!" were heard, and the crowd dispersed, though some of the unwashed remained about the plaza until after midnight. Seeing, at last, that they did not receive any accessions to their ranks, they dispersed, muttering and gesticulating. During the affair several shots were fired, either from a desire to make a noise or by accident, but nobody was hurt. To-day the city is perfectly quiet again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Diario* advises the formation of a column of 10,000 men, with which it supposes that the rebels can be driven out of the Central Department. The brother of Mr. Soler, the Colonial Minister, is very ill with yellow fever and not expected to live. Mr. William Browning, a native of New-Jersey, and an old resident of New-York, but for many years a Chief Engineer in the Spanish Navy, and owner of a plantation, died this morning of old age. The difficulties of the Italian Opera troupe have not been arranged yet, and the peculiar behavior of Mme. Lucca to her artist companions, as published here, is not very flattering to her.

QUASIMODO.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO FREIGHT TRAINS—THREE MEN KILLED.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—An accident on the Eastern Railroad occurred between Kennebunk and Day's Siding, early this morning. Freight "W" left there for Boston at 7:40, which was three hours later than the usual time. Near Day's Siding the train broke apart, and the engineer ran ahead to avoid being struck by the rear part, it being a down grade. He ran on the siding, and then finding that the balance of the train did not overtake him, ran back to get it. While so doing freight "F," from Boston, ran into him. The extent of the damage is unknown, but a wrecking train has gone to the scene of the disaster. Three men were killed, a conductor, brakeman, and fireman, and two men were injured. The Pullman train had safely passed the point where the collision occurred.

The names of persons killed are reported as follows:

Conductor Albert Bisbee, of Saco, Me.

Brakeman Milan Fitch, of Seabrook, N. H., and fireman —— Sheburne. They all belonged to the train coming from the eastward.

Theodore Davidson, of Portsmouth, N. H., had an ankle broken, and shoulder dislocated.

COMPLETION OF THE IRON BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI, AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The great iron railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, at Louisiana, Mo., commenced the 30th of June last by the Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, was, with the exception of machinery for the draw, completed to-day. The structure is 2,050 feet long, and the draw span 44[illegible] feet long. The entire cost is $900,000. It will be formally opened the 30th inst.

CHALLENGING AN EDITOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—On Friday last a man named Ali Carosa challenged an editor of the Council Cluffs (Iowa) *Nonpariel*, to mortal combat, because of an article published in that paper. Brainard, the editor, declined to accept, but instead he filed information to-day before the Recorder, who issued an order against Carosa, who was this evening arrested. Subsequently he was released on bail. He will be tried on Monday for violating the State code.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20—Auditor Dayton received the following dispatches this afternoon:

FULTONVILLE, Dec. 19.—We are just here from Schenectady with two tugs. Encountered some heavy ice. Fifteen boats, with two tugs and thirty teams, went east to-night. May get through if weather keeps favorable. The fifty-one boats that left Schenectady yesterday are locking through the Sixteens to-day.

A. BARKLEY, Canal Commissioner.

COHOES, Dec. 20.—Twenty of the boats of the fleet that left Schenectady on the 18th stuck fast above the lower aqueduct yesterday. We now have them all here, and will be through the Sixteens to-night.

A. BARKLEY, Canal Commissioner.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 30.—The steamer Alpha arrived from Bermuda this afternoon. The sealing steamer Mastiff arrived from St. Johns, N. F., last night. Pugwash and Wallsck Harbors, on the gulf shore, are again open. A heavy snow-storm occurred here last night.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

CRITIC AND PLAYWRIGHT—GOUNOD'S GRIEVANCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

The papers—or at least those two which have the greatest influence in London, the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*—have been full, during the past few days, of disquisitions on love. To Mr. W. S. Gilbert belongs the merit of having started the subject. The *Pall Mall Gazette* took it up, and accused Mr. Gilbert of entertaining such ideas of love as a mediæval troubadour would have scorned to hold. Mr. Gilbert, piqued in honor, referred the matter to a Court of Love—that is to say, a Court of Law—and a British jury decided that Mr. Gilbert's ideas of love, as set forth in the "Wicked World," were "innocent," and that the *Pall Mall's* objection to those ideas was "innocent" also. The verdict in most quarrels is "both in the wrong;" in this one it was "both in the right." For that very reason, neither antagonist is satisfied; and the argument as to the nature of love (for that, after all, is what it amounts to,) has been resumed in the columns of the *Times*. Mr. Gilbert has written to that paper declaring his notions of love to be thoroughly pure. The editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* replies that that is equivalent to calling him—the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—an utterer of the thing which is not, since *he* has declared Mr. Gilbert's notions of love to be entirely sensual. Passages have been brought forward by the disputants—by each in favor of his own particular view—till at last the *Times* will have no more of it, and announces, in the usual curt form, that it can "publish no more letters on this subject." Mr. Gilbert had had the last word in the *Times*; but yesterday evening the controversy was resumed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and it may be carried on now for an indefinite time. Meanwhile the object of each side having been merely to prove that the other was in the wrong, it has suited neither to approach the subject in a broad philosophical sense. Otherwise love, being a mixed passion, may be regarded in various lights, and, in fact, is of various kinds. According to Sir Walter Scott, (vide "Lay of the Last Minstrel,") love is heaven and heaven is love; but that definition would not have suited the analytical Stendhal, who, in his treatise, *De l'Amour*, (a work Mr. Gilbert and the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* would do well to study,) recognizes it as of three kinds, the two highest of which are "amour-goût" and "amour-passion"—the former being a sentiment springing chiefly from the head, the latter an all-engrossing passion, with its roots deep in the heart. Stendhal, however, was never married, and perhaps did not know what he was writing about. Dr. Strauss, on the other hand, who devotes a page or two to the same interesting subject in his recently-published volume on the *Old Faith and the New*, married a German prima donna, not of celebrity, but of great distinction, to whom he was very much attached. It is not, however, as a faithful husband or as an inconsolable widower that he writes when, more logically than the French novelist, he divides love into three kinds, to which he gives the epithets of "sensual," "æsthetic," and "moral." In "æsthetic" love, the infatuated one is moved to admiration by personal beauty, grace, refinement, and so on; in "moral" love, by superior qualities of the heart. Strauss' "æsthetic love" corresponds closely enough to Stendhal's "amour-goût;" while Stendhal's "amour-passion" could comprehend love of every description, including Strauss' highest form, "moral love." I fancy, for my part, without being either a philosophical novelist, like Stendhal, or a lively philosopher, such as Strauss has become in his old age, that any one of these kinds of love is very apt to run into the kind next to it. Those who admire women for their great beauty are often inclined to see moral qualities in them, whether actually existing or not, while those who are first charmed by a woman's kindness and nobleness of heart are tolerably sure to fancy her good-looking, whatever her personal appearance may be. In the drama, however, there is no place for those differences, distinctions, and combinations. There love is either of the most ethereal, impalpable kind, or just the reverse; the love of the "Wicked World," or that of the fairies to whom the world, with its passions and vices, is unknown.

GOUNOD'S GRIEVANCES.

Horace was not far wrong in calling the poetic race "irritabile;" yet it is the very epithet they will not accept. Here is M. Gounod, who has never been able to obtain a farthing from any one of our managers for the right of representing "Faust," and who flies into a passion with the *Pall Mall Gazette* because, in pointing out to him how *not* to lose his rights in connection with his latest work, "Jeanne D'Arc," a contributor to that journal speaks of him as "a very distinguished, rather irritable, but substantially ill-used composer." For the useful advice—which might be worth many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of pounds to him—M. Gounod does not care. He has been called "irritable;" and by replying in a letter, every line of which is absolutely sore with irritation, he proves, to his own satisfaction, that he is nothing of the kind. The fact is, M. Gounod is not only very irritable—about as irritable, say, as Mr. Charles Reade multiplied by Mr. W. S. Gilbert—he is also incapable of transacting the simplest matter of business, and equally incapable of understanding the simplest rule of law. For these reasons he has recently constituted himself his own publisher and his own lawyer. He has opened a music-shop for the sale of his own compositions, which, I am afraid, does not pay; he has been cast in damages and costs as defendant in an action for libel; and he is now making the wildest attempts to secure, by impossible means, the exclusive right of representation in England of his own musical drama of "Jeanne d'Arc." He has only to take a theatre for the representation of that work, and his ruin will be complete. Meanwhile, M. Gounod's numerous well-wishers, sorry that through the negligence of his publishers, in whom he naturally trusted, he should have lost all rights in regard to the English representation of "Faust," and anxious that he should guard himself against any similar misfortune in connection with "Jeanne d'Arc," entreat him not to interpret the International Copyright act by the light of his own fancy, but rather by that of judicial precedents. It appears by M. Gounod's own showing, in a letter addressed to the *Times*, that the Register and clerks at Stationer's Hall objected to an entry M. Gounod wished to make, on the ground that it would be invalid. Of course, M. Gounod holds that the clerks at Stationer's Hall are all engaged in a conspiracy against him; and a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* having pointed out that the clerks were quite right, and that M. Gounod, in his own interest, ought to attend to their representations, the enraged musician now turns upon the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and calls it to account, first, for venturing to speak of him as "irritable," secondly, for questioning his knowledge of so much of English law as is contained in the International Copyright act—"that absurd creation of legislative chaos," as M. Gounod calls it. It is to be hoped M. Gounod will follow the advice of the *Pall Mall Gazette* while there is yet time, and place his case in the hands of a respectable solicitor. "New readings" in music are harmless enough, but they may be attended by serious consequences in law; and M. Gounod's new reading of the International Copyright act is not only original but absolutely incorrect.

NEW NEWSPAPERS.

Several new journals are promised—or threatened—for the beginning of next year. For those whose duty it is to look through every paper that appears, an addition to the existing stock is nothing to rejoice at; and it may be regarded as certain beforehand that every fresh organ, or would-be organ, of opinion will, in regard to form, general features, and everything, except, perhaps, political tone, be exactly on the model of the sheets now existing, which, (allowing for inevitable differences,) are all close imitations of the *Times*. At least one of the projected journals, however, will differ from its competitors in this respect; but it will be devoted altogether to the interests and news of London. The *Circle* will be the title of this print, for which the *Cockney* would perhaps be a more appropriate name.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

I think I have already invited attention to the large number of officers now in the Ashantee country who are distinguished in the literature of their profession. In the first instance, it was thought rather astonishing that the Duke of Cambridge, who is known to have no great predilection for "officers who write," should have accepted the services of every officer of literary ability who volunteered for the Ashantee expedition. It is now said (jocularly, of course) to have been a grim joke on the part of his Royal Highness, who is reported to be still anxious to ship off as many "officers who write" as possible to the unhealthy and generally dangerous Gold Coast.

S. E.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE LOCATION OF WILD INDIANS.

VINITA, Indian Territory, Dec. 20.—Considerable excitement exists in Indian Territory at the recommendation of the President, in his message to Congress, to organize Indian Territory for the purpose of locating the wild Indians there. At the recent meeting of the Ockmulgee Convention the members declined to take any action in regard to modifying the Constitution until Congress changed its policy in regard to the Indians of the plains. They say that for sixty years they have been trying to civilize themselves and their children, and now to place the Modocs, Kickapoos, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches along side of them as neighbors would demoralize their children and destroy the labor of years. A large number of them told Superintendent Hoag that if the Government would limit the boundary to ninety-eighth meridian and adopt them as citizens of the United States, and confine the wild Indians to the country west of them there would be no opposition among the people to Territorial Government and the allotment of land.

A delegation of prominent colored persons will visit Washington in January, to urge Congress to give them their property rights in the Territory, and citizenship in the United States. All the people seem anxious that Congress shall at this session give them courts and a form of government that will protect them in all their rights. They are now satisfied that citizenship and the restriction of the limits of the Territory, so as to exclude the settlement of wild Indians in their midst, will alone save them from degradation, and advance the civilization of the people.

THE CALIFORNIAN SENATORSHIP—ELECTION OF BOOTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—In joint convention of the Legislature to-day, on a ballot for United States Senator for the long term, Booth received 60 votes. One member was absent.

There is much rejoicing here and at Sacramento over the election of Booth for United States Senator, and the consequent defeat of the railroad monopoly. The result will give unbounded satisfaction throughout the State.

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. WORKMAN, WHO WAS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Workman, the wife of a Baptist preacher, charged with the murder, some time since, of a lady of whom she was jealous, was to-day acquitted, after a trial lasting several days. The parties live in Eureka in this State. Mrs. Workman is said to have believed the woman who was murdered to be the mistress of her husband.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—This was the last day of the Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and cold, the track good, and the attendance fair.

FIRST RACE.—Hopfin Stakes for two-year olds; one mile; $25 entrance; $700 added. Ten horses started, and the race was won by Ballankeel, who took the lead at the start, and kept it throughout. Bay Rum was the favorite. Time—1:46½.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Purse; $400; one mile. Falmouth took the lead and kept it, winning by two lengths, Western Star second, and I. O. U. third. Western Star was the favorite. Time—1:44½.

THIRD RACE.—Four-mile heats; Club Purse, $1,200. The following is a summary:

Silent Friend	1	1
Carrington	3	2
Bonnabel	2	3
Tom Aiken	4	dist

Silent Friend was the favorite. No time given.

THE CASE OF LOUIS FRITZ.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.—In the case of The United States vs. Louis Fritz, on trial before United States Commissioner Dresser, the testimony shows that Fritz confessed to having in his possession a note given to Francis Widmer for the sum of $2,500; also a note of Hinds, late mail contractor, for $2,000, besides other notes, amounting to $2,500, nearly enough, in the aggregate, to cover the reported amount for which Widmer defaulted. Widmer's administrator demanded these notes, and Fritz denied having them. The case against him rests on a charge of making away with papers of value, &c. It promises to involve several officials in a serious difficulty.

THE LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Bids for the Legislative printing were opened to-day, as follows: The *Argus* Company, $34,900; Weed, Parsons & Co., $34,500; T. C. Callicott, $78,000; C. Van Benthuysen, $25,000; A. G. Johnson, of Troy, $45,000; Goettz & Webb, of Hudson, $40,000; J. J. Martlett, of Schenectady, $23,000. The awards were postponed till next week.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this city are advised that after next Monday the passenger rates from Baltimore to Cincinnati and other Western cities will be reduced from twenty to thirty-three per cent. below the present rates.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company to-day re-elected the old Board of Directors, and the board was reorganized the same as last year.

MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen on Dec. 6, and Southampton on Dec. 9, reached this port yesterday, with dates later by two days than those at hand, previously.

WASHINGTON.

NEW PLAN ADOPTED FOR THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Postmaster General has settled the question of ocean mail contracts by the adoption of a novel plan. After the 1st of January the mails will be carried each month by the steam-ship lines which have the best record for speed and safety during the preceding six months. On the 15th of each month, a comparison of the records of the competing lines for the previous six months will be made, and upon the result of the comparison the steamers to carry the mails for the succeeding month will be announced. It is manifest that at the beginning this policy will take the Wednesday's mail from the Williams & Guion line and give it to the Cunard mid-week steamers. The great contest will be for the Saturday's mails. For this day the log will in the main determine the choice. If, however, any line shall be shown to overwork or strain the engines of its boats, for the sake of speed, a log showing greater speed would not insure the contract in such case. Preference will be made also to steamers for Saturday's mail which can get over the bar at Sandy Hook late in the afternoon, and consequently take much of Saturday's as well as of Friday's mail. The agents of the White Star Line expect the Saturday's mail will be given to it. As the safety of the mails is as important as their speed, it is probable that a preference will be given to vessels taking the southerly course, and thus escaping the fogs and ice off the Banks. It is not considered likely that, in view of the small compensation, which is little more than $700 a trip, any of the lines will be induced to hazard their valuable property by dangerous speed. The Postmaster General is quite confident that the adoption of this plan will result in a daily European mail.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE HEARING ON THE MAIL CONTRACTS BEFORE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Pursuant to a notification, Postmaster General Creswell to-day heard statements and arguments of the representatives of the various European steam-ship lines competing for awards to carry the foreign mails from New-York City during the ensuing year. Samuel G. Nicholson, agent, and Col. Girard, counsel for the Inman Company, urged as reasons why they should be given the Saturday mails, that they had, until superseded by the White Star Line, carried the United States mails for twenty-two years with fidelity and security; that they would soon have three new vessels which would surpass all others in speed, and that the Southern course taken by their ships was more safe than the course traversed by the White Star vessels.

J. H. Sparks, agent, and Edward S. Pierrepont, counsel for the White Star Line, denied the latter proposition, and asserted that they had not missed a trip since last June; that they had beaten the Inman passages thirty-eight out of fifty trips, and that they therefore excelled in speed, which was the main point to be considered. Hence they claimed the right to be continued as carriers of the Saturday mails.

G. Schwab, Agent of the Bremen Line, said that line desired to continue carrying the closed mails to the continent, and the English mail, which was now given to it on Saturdays whenever the White Star steamer sailed early in the morning, and if the Department failed to make satisfactory arrangements with either of the other lines it was ready also to carry the regular Saturday mails if they could be delivered at Southampton. He said his line had never once failed for two or three years to dispatch a steamer from New-York at the invariable hour of 3 P. M. every Saturday afternoon. The White Star and all other lines running to Liverpool were obliged to sail with the tide, and frequently had to start very early in the morning, thus making the so-called Saturday mail really a Friday mail. He claimed that, excepting the White Star vessels, his steamers were as fast as any and more regular in their time of passage. A special train leaves Southampton immediately on the arrival of his steamers. The difference in time of delivering the mails in London by that route, as compared with the Queenstown route, was very inconsiderable.

Charles G. Francklyn, agent of the Cunard line, said that line would like to be awarded the carriage of the Wednesday mails, and in support of this request he would only refer to its established reputation.

Mr. Meyer, in behalf of the Hamburg-American line, wished that line to be designated for conveying the mails to England every Thursday by way of Plymouth. He also referred to the past record of his company, and stated that the mails would reach Plymouth regularly on Saturday, and be delivered in London on the following Monday morning.

Mr. Kuhne, representing the Eagle Line to Hamburg, stated that although they had only one steamer at present, they would have three more by February 22, and would then be able to perform semi-monthly service. They therefore wanted a chance to carry the Thursday mail to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

The Williams and Guion Line applied by letter for continuance as carriers of the Wednesday mails.

At the conclusion of the arguments the Postmaster General announced that he had determined on a new plan for securing the desiderata of speed, certainty and security in the conveyance of mails to Europe. He proposed giving the country the advantage of the fastest steamer sailing on any one Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Saturday, taking into consideration, of course, the other questions of certainty or security.

Col. Girard suggested that this would turn the ocean into a race-course and make a sort of privateering business.

Mr. Cresswell replied that competition and racing were doubtless as prevalent now as they could ever be.

Mr. Sparks thought it would be inadvisable to have the honor of being known as carriers of the United States mails going about from steamer to steamer.

The Postmaster General, resuming his announcement, replied that this was a matter of no consequence compared with the delay caused by the putting in of a vessel like the Gaelic, which had arrived sometimes two days behind the Inman steamers, sailing the same day. He repeated that all three of the elements named by him would be taken into account. His intention was to direct Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, and the New-York Postmaster to designate about the 15th of each month, after a careful examination of the names, logs, and general records of the competing vessels announced by the various lines to sail during the ensuing six months, those which should carry the mails on each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, during the said period. These selections would be published, and if changes of vessels were made by the companies, the designation might also be changed, so as to secure for the service all possible advantages. To this end all the lines would be invited to send in full information from time to time of the performances and general records of their respective vessels. The compensation in all cases is to be simply the ocean postage.

BORDER OUTRAGES—CHEERFUL DIVERSIONS OF DRUNKEN TEXANS.

The War Department is in receipt of a report from Lieut. Col. Merritt, of the Ninth Cavalry, commanding Fort Concho, Texas, stating that the body of the man killed by Indians near the El Paso road, on the 22d of November, was recognized as that of J. F. Miller, of Arizona. Col. Merritt mentions that the camp of Capt. Kennedy was fired into by Indians a short time ago, and that a few minutes later the stage was fired into by the same party. He says there is a doubt as to whether the attack thus mentioned was by Indians or by Texas cow-boys. A short time since he was visiting a camp of the Ninth Cavalry stationed at the point where Capt. Kennedy now is, when a lot of drunken Texans, about 12 o'clock at night, rode along the valley below the camp at full speed, yelling and firing their arms. It is a way they have when under the influence of liquor of amusing themselves. It is possible they may have been repeating the pastime, though the firing at the stage would seem to indicate Indians, as Capt. Kennedy reports.

FINANCIAL.

During the week ending to-day there has been shipped from the Treasury $2,035,000 in notes, and $694,000 in currency. The receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division were $913,100. The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks, $393,241,200 to secure circulation, and $16,515,200 for public deposits. National bank currency outstanding to-day, $348,581,729. Receipts of internal revenue to-day $218,252; for the month, $5,306,076, and for the fiscal year, $45,119,567.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $693,602; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $31,450,000; coin, $85,970,440, including coin certificates, $30,037,600; outstanding legal tenders, $375,963,918.

APPOINTMENT OF A SWISS CONSUL AT NEW-YORK.

Jacob Bertschman, of Basle, has been appointed Swiss Consul at New-York, vice L. P. De Luze.

THE RING TRIALS.

THE BONDSMEN OF COMAN AND NORTON NOTIFIED TO PRODUCE THEM ON MONDAY—THE FLIGHT OF COMAN.

District Attorney Phelps states that, although Gen. Barlow has announced his intention to move the case of Mr. A. Oakey Hall to-morrow, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the necessary preparations have been made, he cannot positively state that the trial will proceed on the day mentioned. The general opinion seems to be that the Hall case will not commence to-morrow.

The sureties of Ex-Alderman Coman, Ex-Senator Norton, and John H. Walsh, Commissioners for building the new Court-house, against whom several indictments have have been found for obtaining money on false pretenses while acting in that capacity, were yesterday notified to produce the accused for arraignment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow morning. A rumor circulated in the evening that Coman, intimidated by the fate of Tweed and Genet, had fled the jurisdiction of the courts, and was on his way to "parts unknown." A reporter of THE TIMES was sent to his residence, in Oliver street, but failed to find him at home. The lady who answered the bell stated that Mr. Coman was possibly detained by business and would probably be in soon. In reply to a question of the reporter she stated that Mr. Coman was generally at home by 8 o'clock, and she suggested that probably he might be found at the Sixth Precinct Station-house. The reporter proceeded at once to the station-house, where the Sergeant in charge informed him that Coman had not been there during the day. He said, however, that the brother of the Ex-Alderman had been at the station-house inquiring for him about an hour previous, and added that he (the Sergeant) would not be in the least surprised if it turned out that Coman had fled. From the station-house the reporter proceeded to the house of Mr. Morgan Jones, the principal of Coman's bondsmen. Mr. Jones, however, was not at home, and no satisfactory information could be obtained as to when he was likely to be. Subsequently, the reporter called again at the house of Coman, but was informed that that individual had not returned. The people in the house were evidently perturbed and anxious, and seemed as if they had some secret to conceal. At several places in the Fourth Ward at which the reporter also called, and where Coman was accustomed to resort, no information as to his whereabouts could be obtained, and the general impression seemed to be that he had left the City.

GENERAL NOTES.

The debt of Pennsylvania was reduced $1,504,673 during the year ending Nov. 30.

Already forty-two farmers' granges have been organized in Oregon, and four in Washington Territory.

Ice-men from this City are examining the ice in the Penobscot River, at Bangor, Me., with a view to sending more of it here.

Mr. Pennock Pusey has resigned as Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, and is succeeded by Mr. A. R. McGill, of St. Paul.

Preston Powers obtained a cast of the face of Prof. Agassiz, intending to reproduce it in marble on his return to Florence.

Whooping-cough is afflicting the adults in Trinity County, Cal., to an annoying extent, and the children are laughing at them.

An old California miner, who has been working a claim at Plymouth, Vt., since August, says he has averaged an ounce of nice gold per day.

Hon. Samuel W. Hale, of Keene, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire.

California is always extravagant in estimates. One farmer in the State declares that he has lost $10,000 this year in grain devoured by squirrels.

Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, is being brought forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Plattsburg *Sentinel* wants the church bells rung at the close of the Sunday evening services, that the drivers may know when to bring up their carriages.

Mr. James B. Thayer, a member of the Suffolk Bar, and a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1852, has been selected as Royal Professor of Laws in that university.

Mr. H. J. Dunlap, an Illinois farmer, has warmed his house and done all his cooking for over two years by natural gas which he discovered on his farm in boring a well for water.

A family of six persons in Fort Wayne, Ind., has been reduced within a short time to a single member by a mysterious disease, which is supposed to have been caused by impure water.

A Pennsylvania Postmaster sent to an inquirer a letter which reads: "I Received your Lines & To the Best of My Noleg thair Has Never Bin eney such Letter com to this offes."

A deer knocked a woman down, in Newport, R. I., the other day, and would have continued the assault by jumping on her with his sharp hoofs, but she held him by the horns till some men came.

The negro "Fire King," from Delaware, was, at last accounts, handling red-hot irons, swallowing burning oil, and dancing in burning alcohol, in Sacramento, Cal., without injury or discomfort.

WAR AGAINST GAMBLERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—A large number of gamblers, who were forced to discontinue the game of faro in this city by the police regulations, and took their fixtures to Jeffersonville, Ind., where they operated for months past, have, within a few days, been driven from that town by the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Jeffersonville reporters for Louisville papers. Three large, well patronized banks have been broken up without the aid of the Police, by popular indignation, resulting from the exposure of the gambling localities. It is supposed that the gamblers will now leave the cities about the Falls.

HOG TRADE STATISTICS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The hogs slaughtered in this city since Nov. 1 numbered 415,000; for the same time last year, 336,000.

THE EVERETT MILLS RESUMING WORK.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 20.—The Everett Mills here will resume running on full time on Monday next. The Washington is now the only one of the numerous corporations here that is not running to its full capacity.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICAN TROOPS AND THE INTRANSIGENTES.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—The Republican troops besieging Cartagena advanced to within 800 metres of that city yesterday, and took some prisoners. During the day the Intransigentes made several sorties, but were driven back each time. The Minister of War has sent a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. Lopez Dominiquez, commander of the Government forces, congratulating him and his troops upon the success of their operations.

GEN. SICKLES DETERMINED TO RESIGN.

Gen. Sickles, the American Minister, has determined to tender his resignation.

ITALY.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. BIXIO.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Lieut. Gen. Bixio, of the Italian Army, is dead.

INDIA.

THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.—One half of the supply of food in the Province of Bengal has been exhausted, and it is now believed that a famine cannot be averted. Thus far there has been no actual distress among the people.

ACHEEN.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

PENANG, Dec. 20.—The Dutch troops in Acheen are now in possession of all the country on the left side of the Acheen River. The march of the Dutch is strongly resisted by the Acheenese.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather, with lower temperature and north-westerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida. Cloudy weather and snow with increased pressure and lower temperature, are reported from the interior of the Middle States, and from the lower lake region. Generally clear and cold weather, and light northerly to easterly winds continue in the Southern States. The winds have veered to southerly and easterly in the North-west, where unusually low temperature and clear weather and less pressure are reported.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cold northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather will prevail, except probably snow in the northern portion of that district.

For the Middle States, decidedly cold and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in Northern New-York, and from Pennsylvania northward to Lake Ontario.

For the lower lake region, continued cloudy and cold weather, with light snow, followed by clearing weather and variable winds during the afternoon and evening.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, generally clear and cold weather, with north-westerly to north-easterly winds.

For the Western Gulf States, slowly diminishing pressure, with a light rise of temperature and increasing cloudiness.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, continued cold and generally clear weather, with less pressure, and winds shifting to easterly and southerly during the day, followed by cloudiness in the North-west during Sunday night.

For the Ohio Valley, cold and partly cloudy weather, with variable winds.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will remain below freezing.

IN THIS CITY.

The weather yesterday presented an agreeable contrast to that of the past few days. The sidewalks were nearly dry, and, although the air was somewhat frosty, the sun shone clear and bright. Broadway and the avenues were crowded during the entire day with a busy throng, the larger proportion of which were ladies, who took advantage of the opportunity offered to do their Christmas shopping. Long rows of carriages lined the curbs in front of the fashionable places of resort, and merchants and clerks had more business on their hands than they have had for several days before. Central Park received its share of attention in the afternoon, the throngs of people on the walks and drives giving it the appearance of a Saturday afternoon in Summer. The young people indulged in a great deal of speculation as to the probable chances of skating during the holidays, while their elders compared the mild state of the weather this season with that in former years, and hoped that it might continue during the season. As night fell the sky became cloudy, giving notice that the fine weather was "good for one day only." The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 38°; 6 A. M., 37°; 9 A. M., 38°; 12 M., 42°; 3 P. M., 43°; 6 P. M., 41°; 9 P. M., 39°; 12 P. M., 31°. Average, 38¼°; for last week, 38 5-7°.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department, for the week ending at 1 P. M. Dec. 20, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.948 inches; maximum at 12 P. M., Dec. 15, 30.255 inches; minimum at 0h. 0m. A. M. Dec. 14, 29.531 inches; range, .724 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 39.7°; maximum at 3 P. M., Dec. 16, 51°; minimum at 7 A. M., Dec. 14, 27°; range, 24°. Remarks—Dec. 19, rain from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; amount of water, .50 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 809 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Brierley & Buckley's barn, in Pawtucket, R. I., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $2,000; insured for $600 in the Pawtucket Mutual.

"Lord" Massey was arrested on board the steamer Pennsylvania, on her arrival at Philadelphia yesterday, and taken to Westchester, Penn., on a charge of swindling.

By the deed of endowment of the school at Penikese, Prof. Agassiz had the right to select his successor as President, and he choose his son Alexander Agassiz.

There were 101 deaths in San Francisco City during the week, the greatest mortality for the same period of time during the present year. Twenty deaths were from scarlatina, which is epidemic among the children.

Yesterday afternoon, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Berks street, as car No. 34 was crossing the road an engine struck it, wrecking it and injuring some eight passengers, fortunately none of them seriously.

Charles H. Foster, convicted of defrauding Ebenezer Chaddock of a large sum of money by forgery and other swindling devices, was yesterday, at Boston, Mass., sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of William H. Sage, of Boston, Mass., who committed suicide by taking laudanum, returned a verdict yesterday, censuring the practice of apothecaries in selling laudanum and other poisons to strangers, without the sanction of a prescription by a regular physician.

COLLISION OFF BARNEGAT.

The schooner Robert Mayhan, of Harwich, from Mayagues, fourteen days out, with a cargo of oranges for this port, was run into fifteen miles from Barnegat, by an unknown schooner bound South. By the collision the Mayhan lost all her rigging and chain plates on the starboard side, her bulwarks and boat were stove, the deck was ripped up, and the mainsail and maintopsail were split. The other schooner lost her jibboom. Her name could not be ascertained as the Captain refused to answer when hailed.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY ONLY LOVE.

My only love is always near—
In country or in town
I see her twinkling feet, I hear
The whisper of her gown.

She foots it ever fair and young,
Her locks are tied in haste,
And one is o'er her shoulder flung,
And hangs below her waist.

She ran before me in the meads;
And down this world-worn track
She leads me on; but while she leads
She never gazes back.

And yet her voice is in my dreams,
To witch me more and more;
That wooing voice! Ah me, it seems
Less near me than of yore.

Lightly I sped when hope was high,
And youth beguiled the chase—
I follow, follow still; but I
Shall never see her face!

FREDERICK LOCKER.

A MYSTERIOUS HOUSE.

It is possible that some of the readers of *London Society* may be fond of ghost-stories, and therefore I relate for their benefit the following legend about a certain London house. For obvious reasons, I suppress the names of persons and exact localities, and I further desire it to be understood that I do not hold myself responsible for the accurate truth of all the details of the story; I need only add that the events are to be taken as having occurred some years ago.

Some years ago, then, a gentleman, whom we will call Col. Somerville, was desirous of buying a house in the west end of town, and passing one day through a well-known square, he observed a house to be sold, which seemed to him, as far as outside appearances and situation were concerned, to be the very thing he wanted. The printed bill referred him to a firm of estate agents in the city, and to them he at once went, though he could not help entertaining a misgiving that the price would be exorbitantly high, and beyond his means. No harm, however, could be done by simple inquiry. He was agreeably astonished to find that the sum demanded was only four thousand pounds. Not being a commercial man, he could not help expressing his astonishment at the small sum demanded, and naïvely inquired if the mansion was very much out of repair. The representative of the firm replied unhesitatingly that the house was in very good repair, and would not require more than the usual outlay upon decoration. The Colonel pressed his inquiries, and, as he seemed to be a likely and desirable purchaser, he was soon informed of the circumstances under which the house in question was to be sold. It had belonged to a queer old gentleman who lived in Clerkenwell, and who had died intestate, and the sale was ordered by his next of kin, who had been found with some difficulty. This old gentleman had died, strangely enough, in the very act of drawing up his will. He had just penned the words: "And I desire that my house in —— square should be—" when some kind of fit seized him, and he was discovered the next morning by his housekeeper, dead in his chair. Now, the next of kin was found in Australia, or some remote colony, and was anxious to realize the property as quickly as possible. The house in —— square had been uninhabited for years. There was not a scrap of furniture in it; but it had been scrupulously cared for and kept clean by an elderly, deaf woman, who did not live in it, but used to go to it every morning and spend almost all day there, and preserved it in such a condition that the owner might have furnished it at any time, and come to live there without experiencing any sense of discomfort which would ordinarily arise from residing in a house which had not been inhabited for a long time. It was well known, I may add, that the elderly care-taker never slept there. The Colonel went to view the house. He found that he had not been deceived by external appearances, or by the description of the accommodation detailed by the agent; it was, in short, just such a house as he and his wife wanted for a town residence, and in due course the purchase was completed. As he was in no particular hurry to enter, and as Mrs. Somerville happened to be unwell at this particular time, and unable to come to London to superintend the furnishing, he contented himself with preparing a bedroom for his own use, on the first floor, and another for his valet on the floor above. He retained the services of the elderly, deaf woman, who appeared to be grateful for his consideration, as she alleged that the pay she received for her trouble was almost all that she had to live on. The house became the property of the Colonel at Midsummer, 185–. Toward the end of July the rooms mentioned were furnished in a temporary manner for the accommodation of the Colonel, who, at that time, was frequently called to town on business, but it was not till the first week in August that Col. Somerville, accompanied by a valet who had been in his service about two years, actually entered as a resident. But in that house he only remained one night, and he never slept there again.

He arrived in town about midday on the Wednesday in the first week in August. The day was oppressively gloomy and dull in the country, and all London seemed to be seething in a sullen heat. He went with his valet to his new house in —— square. The cabman took the fare offered to him without grumbling, observing, (as he glanced somewhat suspiciously at the house,) "This is the first time as ever I drove a gentleman, nor a lady neither, to this here 'ouse," and he went away as quickly as he could.

Col. Somerville took no notice of the remark at the time, though it came vividly to his recollection afterward.

Having deposited his luggage, and seen that his room looked tolerably comfortable, he told his servant that he intended to dine at his club and should be home about eleven. The elderly deaf woman, I should say, was in attendance.

Well, the Colonel transacted his business, dined at his club with a friend, and returned to his house shortly after eleven o'clock. His servant, a smart, active young fellow, opened the door for him, showed him to his room, asked for his orders for the morning, and, having received them, retired to his room above.

It was hot in the streets as Col. Somerville drove home; it was hotter still in his bedroom, yet he felt scarcely any inclination to sleep. Another cigar, he thought, would soothe him into somnolency, so he accordingly lit one, and tried to amuse himself by considering how he should furnish his new house, having due regard to the exigencies of London gas and atmosphere. His cigar finished, he undressed leisurely and got into bed; the wind, such as there was, came from the south, and he heard the great clock of Westminster strike twelve. By-and-by he heard the quarter, and then the half hour, and then he fell off into a doze from which he was awakened by repeated knocks at his door. He called out "Who's there?" but the answer was unintelligible, though he heard a voice in reply. He hastily lit the candle, and opened the door. In the passage he found his servant half dressed, looking frightfully pale, and shivering violently from head to foot.

"Why, Warren, what on earth is the matter?" he exclaimed; "are you ill?"

"I don't quite know what is the matter," was the reply. "Please, sir, may I come in?"

"Certainly," said the Colonel, who was one of the kindest of human beings; "Come in, Warren, you must be ill."

The man entered, shaking as if an ague had seized him, and the Colonel hastily took his flask from his dressing-bag and gave him strong brandy and water. This seemed to do Warren good, and then his master asked him again what was the matter.

"I don't rightly know, Sir," he answered. "I went to bed all right, and went sound asleep. But I had a bad dream. I thought a pale-faced man came into my room, although I knew I had locked the door, and he stood beside my bed, looking for all the world, Sir, as if he should like to eat me; and then the air in the room became so oppressive that it seemed to weigh upon my face and head, and then this terrible shivering came over me as if I was lying out of doors in a bitter frost, though I knew at the same time how hot it was."

"Incipient fever," said the Colonel; "let me feel your pulse."

The man held out his wrist and his master felt the pulse.

"Strange," he muttered after a minute or two. "Have you ever had malaria fever, intermittent, or that sort of thing?"

"No, Sir; never that I am aware of."

"But yet you must be ill. Shall I go and fetch a doctor?"

"Oh, no, thank you, Sir. I feel so much better now."

"Well, then, Warren, I think you had better go back to bed again."

The man became pale again instantly, and another attack of shivering seized him, and he exclaimed almost in agony:

"Oh no, sir, not to that room! I feel certain that I should see that white-faced man again, and feel that weight upon my face and head. Oh, sir, do let me lie here upon the floor."

The Colonel looked gravely at Warren. He had, in India, seen a good deal of delirium tremens, and he entertained a very strong suspicion that this was the real cause of Warren's strange behavior; and yet the man had been in his service some time, and he had never had any reason to suppose that he was not thoroughly temperate and sober. So he said, "Well, you can take this blanket, and lie down upon the floor, or sit up in a chair, as you please. I expect you will be heartily ashamed of yourself to-morrow morning, Warren."

"I think not, Sir; I shall only be most grateful to you."

So Warren rolled himself in the blanket, and Col. Somerville put out the candle and got into bed again, and tried to go to sleep.

His efforts were in vain. He knew himself to be provokingly wide awake, and though he counted numberless sheep going through a gate, and resorted to all those devices which are popularly supposed to encourage sleep, he remained as wide awake as ever he had been in his life.

Everybody knows how preternaturally acute the senses are when after midnight they positively refuse to be lulled to slumber; and the Colonel felt as terribly on the alert as he had felt sometimes in the Indian mutiny. Warren had quite got over his bad dreams and indisposition, and snored in the most comfortable manner.

Suddenly some noise within the house made the Colonel start up in his bed and listen attentively. Yes, there could be no doubt about it; there was the sound of a stealthy footfall upon the stairs. He hastily lit his candle again, and his gaze was turned toward the door, which he had locked, after it was settled that Warren should remain. He saw the handle move.

In a flash of thought he asked himself what this could be? London thieves would never dream of running the risk of entering a house in which there was absolutely nothing to steal. To physical fear Col. Somerville was a stranger, and so he at once snatched up the short, heavy poker from the fire-place, and without waiting to arouse his servant, whom he saw was sleeping heavily, he went quietly to the door, unlocked and opened it suddenly, prepared to capture the intruder. But the passage outside was vacant and silent.

Being a man of more than ordinary strength, and thoroughly accustomed to danger, he did not hesitate about continuing his search. There were only two other rooms upon this floor. These he entered, and, as they were destitute of furniture, a glance was sufficient to show him that there was no one there. Then he went up stairs, carefully examined Warren's room; then he went down stairs, walked through the drawing-room, dining-room, and study, then into the offices, but he encountered nobody. Then he proceeded to examine the doors and windows of the basement, and satisfied himself that nobody could have entered there. His examination of the lower part of the house occupied him about a quarter of an hour, and then he arrived at the conclusion that he had been the victim of his own imagination. Then he yawned, and began to think that he felt really sleepy, so he ascended from the offices, thinking that he should get a few hours' rest at last. Just as he put his foot upon the first step of the stairs leading from the hall, something glittered from the floor. He stooped down to see what it was, and he picked up what appeared to be a needle of about four times the ordinary length, with a tiny steel button at one end. He examined curiously, for he did not remember ever to have seen such an implement before. The point, he remarked, appeared to be slightly tarnished. With this, the sole result of his search, he returned to his bedroom. He entered, and locked the door after him, and was about to throw off his dressing-gown, when, to his intense astonishment, he found that Warren, whom he had left sleeping soundly, was gone!

He opened the door again, and called loudly. No answer. He hurried up stairs to his servant's room; no trace of him there; indeed, no trace of him anywhere, and Col. Somerville never saw or heard of James Warren again. He had no reason to suppose that there was any motive for his mysterious disappearance, for he had not robbed or defrauded his master in any way whatever. The next day the Police examined the house thoroughly, but nothing of importance transpired. Need I add that Col. Somerville's new house was up for sale again immediately!

Three facts remain to be recorded: first, the strange-looking needle which the Colonel found was subjected to chemical inspection, and the tarnishes upon the point were pronounced to be human blood. Secondly, when the house had been for sale about six weeks, Col. Somerville received a letter from the agents, announcing that the house was sold for the same amount that he gave for it. The Colonel, being a man of strict honor, thought himself in duty bound to make the purchaser aware of all that had occurred, and hurried up to town to the agents for the purpose of procuring the name and address of this person. All that the agents could inform him was that the purchaser was a gentleman named Williams, and appeared to be an American. He gave a check upon a well known bank for the amount, and it was duly honored. The only peculiarity about Mr. Williams was that he had a remarkably pale face. Thirdly, the house has never since been put up for sale, but it remains, to all appearance, untenanted, though I understand that the deaf old woman is still the care-taker.

To the lovers of mystery, I commend this story.

THE ASHANTEES.—Of the wealth of the Ashantees the wildest ideas seem to prevail. It appears to be generally believed that if our troops find their way to Coomassie they will secure a booty sufficiently large to compensate them for the hardships they may have to undergo in getting there. That gold is plentiful is notorious. The soil of Ashantee is said to be everywhere impregnated with this precious metal, and considerable quantities have been procured from the sand of the streets of Coomassie. The mines are undoubtedly rich and very imperfectly worked; some of them, indeed, through the superstitions of the people, are not worked at all. The King of Ashantee is probably the wealthiest man in Western Africa. For, though he may not indiscriminately confiscate the property of his subjects to his own use, yet his revenues are considerable. To him falls all the unwrought gold of which his people die possessed. To him is paid a heavy tax on all the gold that is manufactured into ornaments. A large percentage of the gold which is taken from the mines finds its way into his treasury. He receives the tribute from the subjected provinces, as well as the duty that is levied on all gold found in the market of Coomassie, and on all merchandise brought into his kingdom. Another great source of his wealth arises from the confiscation of the property of those who have been publicly convicted of witchcraft. There is nothing more universally believed in than this mysterious art, which is supposed to make its possessor almost omnipotent, and there is nothing more deprecated than the suspicion of possessing it. Nevertheless, many of the most wealthy people of the land are annually found guilty of practicing witchcraft, and the bulk of their property goes to the King. It is the same everywhere in Africa. But lately a cattle disease has been very virulent in Zululand. Ketchwayo had hitherto discountenanced punishments for witchcraft, and had considerably lessened the number of executions for that crime. But his own cattle died, while those of some of his wealthier subjects lived; and it was very soon discovered by the medicine men that his losses were owing to witchcraft, and that the possessors of the healthful cattle were the guilty parties. This discovery proved fatal to them, and led to a considerable increase in the number of Ketchwayo's cattle.

On certain occasions the King of Ashantee makes a display of his riches, and encourages his great men to do the same. Clothed in robes of silk and laden with jewels of gold, he sits upon a throne which is heavy with gold adornments. His attendants surround him almost as gorgeously attired as himself, and bearing in their hands the wealth of his treasure-house, which consists of vessels and implements of gold that are probably more than equal in value to any war indemnity we may think proper to impose.

In emulation of their King, all who have wealth at least once in their lives make an ostentatious display of it; and there are those who have seen such displays, who declare, that as the King of Ashantee is the richest potentate, so is Coomassie the richest town in Western Africa.

Besides gold, the country has natural resources which, if properly developed, would make it prolific in the production of all things necessary for home consumption and valuable for exportation. The present products of the soil are Indian corn, peas, beans, yams, pumpkins, bananas, melons, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, manioc, and sugar-cane, besides many other articles of food, and many kinds of fruit. Cotton, indigo, and coffee might be grown to any extent.

The commerce of Ashantee with the coast is not great, but with the interior of Africa it is considerable. The chief exports are gold-dust, ivory, and the gura-nut, which is a species of bean, greatly prized by the Mohammedans of the interior for its tonic qualities, and is also used by them as others of their faith use the betel-nut—if the two be not identical.

The Ashantees are not generally industrious—a warlike people seldom are; but they are skillful in the manufacture of gold ornaments, which art they have learned from the people at the coast and from the half-caste Moors from the interior. They are also workers in iron, and make their own knives swords, and agricultural implements. And, in common with many others of their race, they fabricate cotton cloths, which, however, are not so delicate as the fine linen of ancient Egypt.

The houses of the Ashantees differ from those found in many other parts of Africa. The circular hut, so common in the eastern and southern regions of the Continent, is not known to them. On the contrary, the Ashantee houses are rectangular in shape, with high clay walls, and are sometimes more than one story high. The walls and doors are usually painted with a species of chalk, and pictures of animals and grotesque figures of all kinds are drawn upon them.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MME. DE STAËL'S AFFECTION FOR HER FATHER.—From her earliest years until his death her love for her father was almost idolatrous; like the maternal love of Mme. De Sévigné, it is almost unique in domestic annals. "I owe to the wonderful penetration of my father," she says, "whatever candor my character possesses. He unmasked all false pretenses, and from him I acquired the habit of believing that people saw straight into my heart." He was to her the model of all that was great and good—a man endued with all the virtues of an ideal Roman. So absorbing was her affection that she was jealous even of her mother, and her mother was jealous of her. There is a very good story told by Mme. Necker Saussure, in her introduction to the collected works of Mme. De Staël, which, as illustrating her filial love and certain vainglorious traits of character, is worth repeating. On the occasion of a certain visit which the narrator paid to the Neckers, at Coppet, the carriage that had been sent to convey her from Geneva was overturned. Upon hearing of this accident, Mme. De Staël was agitated by the wildest terror, not, as it may be imagined, on account of her guest's narrow escape from injury, but from a possible contingency which the accident suggested to her mind. "Ah, heavens!" she exclaimed, "it might have been my father!" She ran to the bell, rang it furiously, and in a voice trembling with agitation ordered that the coachman should be instantly sent for. In a few moments the offender stood before her. "Have you heard that I am a woman of genius?" were the first words she spoke to him. Her question was so odd and her manner so excited that he could not find a reply. "Have you heard that I am a woman of genius?" she repeated, yet more loud and angrily. The servant, more confused than ever, was still silent. "Well, then, *I am* a woman of genius!" she said, hotly, "of great genius, of prodigious genius! And I tell you that all the genius I possess shall be exerted to secure your rotting all your days in a dungeon, if ever you overturn my father." When her agitation was over her friends rallied her upon this curious speech, but she failed to see the absurd side of it. "What had I to threaten him with except my poor genius?" she answered, naïvely.

The only injuries she could not forgive were those offered to her father; she could never endure to think that he was growing old, and a mere hint of such a thing would drive her into a fury. When he was dead every old man she saw recalled him to her memory, and to watch over the comforts and alleviate the sufferings of age was her greatest pleasure. She believed that her soul communicated with his in prayer, and whatever piece of good fortune befel her she would say, "My father has obtained it for me."—*Temple Bar.*

CHARACTER OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The four original houses remain, though they have agencies and interests in all the leading cities of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North and South America. They have belted the globe with their operations, and are in the fullest sense universal and cosmopolitan bankers. For generations they have been Barons, and the title is hereditary in their family. Since the death of old Mayer Anselm, they have added the distinguishing *de* and *von* to their names, and are as far removed from democratic affiliations and sympathies as if it were a thousand instead of a hundred years since their ancestors counted kreutzers and old rags in the Judengasse of Frankfort. They have always been devoted to their theological faith, and strict in observing all the forms of the synagogue. They are not without superstition in their creed, believing that much of their good fortune has come from their unswerving fidelity to Judaism. Their charities to their co-religionists have been many and liberal. They have endowed schools, built hospitals, and founded almshouses. Their attachment to their ancient form of worship is noble and commendable. They cannot help remembering how bitterly their people were persecuted for ages, and how very recent it is that they have been allowed to enjoy either political or civil rights. Long after Mayer Anselm had grown rich, he and his fellow-Hebrews were locked into the Jews' quarter of Frankfort after night-fall, and forbidden to depart thence until the iron gates were thrown open in the morning. If the great bankers have forgiven the inhuman wrongs done through centuries to their race, they are singularly magnanimous. They have reason to feel as *Shylock* felt to *Antonio* toward the fawning Christians who go to them for money. Their negative revenge cannot be without sweetness when they think that the once despised and hunted Jew has had the proudest nobles begging for his gold, and even Kings soliciting his aid. It has been their boast that Monarchs could not go to war without the consent of the Rothschilds. Like most boasts, this was not strictly true; but they who furnish the sinews of battle are the most desirable of allies, not less than the most formidable of foes. The Rothschilds, save at rare intervals, continue to intermarry, and are likely to while the powerful family holds together. If the common theory respecting the union of blood-relatives were true, the banking brotherhood would be reduced by this time to hopeless imbecility; and they are in the opposite extreme.—*Harper's Weekly.*

MME. DE STAËL'S LATEST YEARS AND WORKS.—*Delphine*, the first of her great fictions, was now published, and created an immense sensation. Also her celebrated *Discourse upon Literature*. During the two following years (1803–4) she traveled through Italy and Germany, passing the greater part of the time at Berlin, Vienna, and Weimar, where she diligently pursued the study of the German language and literature, and contracted an intimacy with Goethe, Schiller, the two Schlegels, Wieland, and other of the finest spirits of Germany. In the last-named year she was suddenly recalled to Switzerland by the death of her father. How terrible a blow this was to her may be imagined from the previous description of her doting affection for him.

She now took up her residence at Coppet, and, as soon as her affliction would permit, gathered about her some of the greatest men of the age; among others, Augustus Wilhelm Schlegel, Sismondi, and Benjamin Constant. Nothing more delightful than the life of this intellectual circle can be imagined. Discussions upon literary and scientific subjects commenced at 11 o'clock, the breakfast hour, after which the party drove out upon some delightful excursion in the neighborhood of the lake. Conversation was resumed at dinner, or between dinner and supper, and was often prolonged until midnight. Constant, whom she declared to be "the first of living minds," and herself, De Staël, were the principal talkers.

Her mode of composition was admirable. Each work was written three times. The first draft was written by her own hand; after this had gone through emendations and additions, it was copied by her secretary, then passages were read to select friends; after which, adopting any hints of value that might be offered, it was again corrected and recopied. When composing her work upon Literature she worked as follows: Each morning she arranged a chapter; during the day she turned the conversation upon the subject she proposed to treat, listened to and argued the various opinions, and the following day the chapter was written.

The greatest blow that fell upon her after her father's death was the suppression of her great work, *De l'Allemagne*. It had been submitted to the censor of the Parisian press; his alterations and excisions had been carefully observed; it was put in type and printed; then came the veto of the Emperor, by whose orders 10,000 copies were destroyed. This book had been the labor of years, and she had looked forward to its publication with the utmost eagerness. Her mortification may be imagined.

In 1807 was published her greatest and best known fiction, *Corinne*, which at once took not only France, but Europe, by storm. Every one read it, and every one, young and old, frivolous and grave, was carried away by its marvelous beauty; even Scotch professors stopped each other in the streets to comment upon it, and to inquire how far each other had read. It will live forever as the most brilliant and passionate work that ever emanated from female pen. Jean-Jacques' pupil had equaled, if not surpassed, the master upon his own ground. *Corinne* was the outpourings of the inward soul of its great authoress, or rather it was the embodiment of her soul, incorporeally. *Delphine*, it was said, was the reality of her youth. *Corinne* was what Mme. De Staël would have been.

Her last literary productions were among her finest—her *Réflexions sur la Révolution Française*, and her *Dix Années d'Exil*. In the latter she gives some striking pictures of Russia, Poland, and the different countries through which she passed on her way to England.

In 1817 she was seized with a violent fever, to which she ultimately succumbed. The day before her death she read a portion of Byron's *Manfred*, and marked some of the finest passages. Upon her sick-bed none of her great or good qualities abandoned her. To the last she was patient and devout, and her intellect undimmed. "I have always been the same," she said, when she was dying; "lively and sad, I have loved God, my father, and liberty."—*Temple Bar.*

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF OLD ROME.—There are now to be seen in London and in Oxford a series of photographs which establish the substantial truth of the traditional history which was current among the educated classes of Rome during the Augustan age, and which the criticism of the later schools of modern historians has labored to demolish. The Roman correspondents of the London newspapers have occasionally spoken of the excavations which have been made in Rome during the last twenty years, at the expense of the late French Emperor and the Prussian Government, and of an English Archæological Society, of which the most energetic member, if not the founder and chief supporter, was Mr. J. H. Parker, whose *Glossary of Architecture* and other kindred books have so materially aided in the revival of the study of Gothic architecture in Rome. But few persons are aware that while personally prosecuting his researches into the buried history of the Rome of the past, Mr. Parker has expended a very considerable sum in the execution of more than 3,000 photographs of every important fragment of Roman remains which can elucidate the actual history of Rome, from its very earliest foundation down to the mediæval period, adding to this strictly historical collection photographs of all the best Græco-Roman sculpture in the collections of the Vatican and the Capitol.

The value of these photographs, from their literal truth, cannot be over-estimated; and they furnish the most important contribution to historical knowledge which the art of photography has yet supplied. No drawings made by hand can be depended upon for perfect accuracy in such minute details of measurement as are essential to the arguments which are to be founded upon them; and moreover, many of the photographs were made by the aid of the magnesian light, as they are transcripts of work which lies in the deepest darkness. It has for some time been held by the dominant schools of historical teaching that we have no means of forming any satisfactory estimate of the actual condition of the Roman people during those early ages which are popularly known as the period of the Kings. The traditional stories which were put into historical shape by Livy are not, it is said, worth serious consideration. There may, and there may not, have been Kings, though doubtless there were some leaders of the chieftain kind, ruling, by some means or other, the obscure and slowly-increasing shepherd population, which ultimately was developed into the Roman Republic, and who carried on a series of quarrels, which legend has designated by the sounding title of wars. But we cannot trace any clear succession in these chiefs, or learn what they actually achieved, and can only assume that if ever there was such a person as the leader whom tradition called Romulus, he must have been the mere head of some band of discontented or half-outcast followers, who settled down somewhere on the site of the vast city which ultimately included the seven hills and the land immediately adjoining them.

Let us see what Mr. Parker and his photographs tell us, in contradiction to this now generally received theory. In a word, the excavations of the last twenty years have unburied the actual foundations, and more than the foundations, of enormous works, which show that at the period of the Kings Rome was a fortified city of very considerable importance, and that it contained an immense population, governed by despotic monarchs. The fact of the construction of an *arx*, or citadel of great strength in war, together with the commencement of special fortifications, discontinued after some important event, is established beyond a doubt. The wells which were constructed by the chief—whom we may as well call Romulus as anything else—for the use of his garrison when driven to their last resources, are still in existence. Mr. Parker had himself let down into these wells, and found, with what astonishment and delight may be imagined, that in their construction they are totally unlike any other wells in Italy, ancient and modern, with one solitary exception. That exception is to be found in the remains of the old Etrurian city of Alba Longa, which was unquestionably a flourishing place about the time which tradition assigns as the date of the foundation of Rome. There was a report among the poor people who lived near the walls of Romulus that some sort of old and dried up well did there exist, but of the perfect condition and structure of the existing wells no one had the slightest knowledge.

The peculiarity of construction of these wells lies in their termination at their lower extremity, where they reach the body of water stored up in the reservoir with which they communicate; each well there expanding into a conical shape, so that it precisely resembles an inverted funnel. Such a construction is perfectly useless if designed to increase the quantity of water to be drawn up through the well, and consequently it is everywhere unknown, except, as we have said, in a well which communicates with a reservoir of water, at the ancient Etrurian city of Alba Longa, now Palazzuolo. The wells of Romulus, and the sides and bottom of the reservoir into which they open, still exhibit remains of the clay "puddling" with which they were made water-tight, the tufa in which they are cut being porous and unfit for the storing of water. The identity of the engineering ideas which prevailed both at Alba Longa and at Rome when its foundations were laid is thus clearly made out; and, so far, the tradition is made out which asserts that Romulus came of the family ruling at Alba Longa.

The arx, or citadel, which these wells were meant to supply with water, when its inhabitants were shut up by a beleaguering force, is the original fortified place where Romulus ruled, and which goes by the name of *Roma Quadrata*. So far the more moderate of the skeptical school will admit, though even this will be contested by those who believe that the old traditions are not worth the slightest consideration. But what is now made evident from the recent excavations as interpreted by one who possesses the trained archæological eye, and understands the true test of age in buildings, is the great size and importance of the very earliest buildings of Rome. It is clear that Rome at once assumed the nature of a fortified city, and that its rulers were rapidly in a position to command a vast amount of enforced labor. The additions to the original buildings exhibit, moreover, marked changes in construction, and are of extent and character which precisely correspond to the traditionary stories of the succession of Kings which ended with the second Tarquin. In actual size the Roma Quadrata was about 300 yards long and nearly 200 wide.

Its foundations are now at last open to the eye, and in their masonry they correspond with that of some of the chief cities of Etruria. They are constructed of oblong blocks of tufa, four feet long and two feet high, roughly chipped, where not got out of the quarry by some simple process of splitting. The horizontal surfaces of the blocks were thus less rough, as they followed the natural stratification of the stone, than those at the ends. The walls of this date are thus distinguished by the width of the vertical joints, which are often so large as to allow a man to thrust his fist into them. No mortar was used to hold them together.

The first work of Romulus was surrounded by walls of this kind, twelve feet thick, built up against the scarped cliff, which was cut away to make all entry impossible except by the gates. This work crowned the Palatine Hill, and its construction may now be seen in Mr. Parker's photographs. It is found nowhere else in Rome. Here, in the Roma Quadrata, its remains are still to be seen on three sides of the original parallelogram, in the foundations of the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, which tradition says was begun shortly after the founding of the city, and in some steps close at hand. It is not a little remarkable, also, that the size of each of the stones corresponds to the statement of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who says that each of them was sufficient to constitute a cart-load. Each stone as now existing in this earliest work, is of just that size which, in the tufa of which they consist, is to this day called by the Roman masons a cart-load. Until the recent excavations, the space covered by this arx could only have been guessed at even by those who believed in its reality; but now the whole of the deep foss which was cut on the south-west side of the fort, when it was first built, has been laid open. It separated the fortified part of the Palatine from the unfortified part, where the population congregated in ordinary times.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

NATHAN ROTHSCHILD, OF LONDON.—The high priest of the Exchange was not happy, even in the midst of his overflowing coffers. Naturally enough, he had few friends and numberless enemies. In later years he suffered from constant dread of assassination. He was always receiving threatening letters, declaring that his life depended on his sending certain certain sums of money to certain addresses. He scented murder in every breeze, suspected poison in every cup. In sleep, he had nightmare visions of crouching things; in waking hours, he started at every unexpected noise.

One morning two strangers were announced as having important business with the banker, and they were shown into his private office. He bowed to them, and inquired the nature of their negotiation. They bowed and said nothing, but advanced toward him, thrusting their fingers nervously into their pockets. Rothschild's alarm was excited at once. They must be searching for concealed weapons; their bearded faces made it clear to his frightened fancy that they were homicidal ruffians. He retreated in terror behind a large desk, seized a ponderous ledger, hurled it at their heads, and screamed "Murder!" at the top of his voice. A small army of clerks poured into the room, and laid violent hands on the strangers, who proved to be wealthy Polish bankers, bringing letters of introduction to the (physically timid) lion of loans. Embarrassed by his auriferously august presence—what is there in a breathing money-bag capable of inspiring awe?—they forgot their speech and their common coolness of conduct. They were nearly as much terrified as the renowned Israelite; and, as it was their initial visit to England, they imagined at first that all foreigners were deemed robbers and desperadoes until the contrary was established.

The wretchedly-rich Nathan never went out alone after dark, never entered an unlighted room, had servants within call of his bed-chamber, slept with loaded pistols under his pillow.

A fellow-Frankforter, dining with him one evening, and observing the luxury of his household, remarked: "You must be happy, Baron, with the power to gratify every wish."

"Happy, indeed!" was the response. "Do you think it happiness to be haunted always with the dread of murder, to have your appetite for breakfast sharpened by a threat to stab you to the heart unless you inclose a thousand guineas to some unknown villain?"

On one occasion, when the great financier had been to an evening party, and had gotten into his carriage to go home, a friend, wishing to make an appointment, stepped out to speak to him. The timorous banker mistook his familiar for a highwayman, and thrust a pistol out of the carriage window, with his favorite cry of "Murder!" before he could be acquainted with the situation.

As Rothschild grew richer and older his fears increased. He became almost a monomaniac on the subject of assassination, and many of his relatives thought him in serious danger of insanity through his constant apprehensions. Most of the menacing messages were unquestionably sent by his enemies, with whom he was plentifully supplied. Conscious of his weakness, they revenged themselves upon him by inspiring him with baseless terrors. He was repeatedly told so, but he could not be induced to believe that he did not dwell in an atmosphere of poisons, poinards, and pistols.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE DOCUMENTS OF CHANCERY IN OLDEN TIMES.—If we go back a little to the more ancient days in England, there will be seen moving with the ever-restless King a pack-horse, on whose back was strapped a burden, more or less heavy, of rolls—rolls of court. They were the documents of the King's Chancery. At that time his Grace's officers of Chancery lived together in an inn, and received the royal fees for food, and warrants for their clothes. Whenever the King changed his quarters, there was a stir in the inn, a hurry among the officers, a trotting out of the pack-horse, a strapping on of the rolls of court, and an issuing forth to follow the sovereign and to be near him in all legal inquiries. So they journeyed from town to town when justice was to be administered; and, says Mr. Ewald, in his handbook to our public records, "At every town where the king rested, an *hospitium*" (or inn) "was assigned to the Chancery, and it was the duty of the religious houses to furnish the pack-horse for the carriage of the rolls." The course of time has changed that pack-horse into the splendid edifice in Fetter lane, where there is the most wonderful collection of rolls, papers, documents, charters, books, &c., to be found in the world. Magnificent as the collection is, it is only the wreck, or rather the salvage from the great wreck, of the national ship, laden with materials for the social, religious, political, real, and fanciful history of England.

As those books and papers grew in bulk, no string of pack-horses could have carried a tithe of those belonging to the Chancery alone. To these were added every possible sort of document, home and foreign, which necessarily gathers round a Government and its administrators. The question of where they should be kept became serious. While it was being agitated, and large salaries paid to commissioners, who sat through long years, and received their salaries, these precious documents were put away, anywhere, temporarily. Some were placed where damp threatened soon to damage them. Some were tossed into receptacles where rats and other vermin lived upon the books and papers. Others were put where fire was pretty sure to make an end of them. Others, again, were stowed away so carefully as to be entirely forgotten. Not a few, when they were recovered, stuck so to the slimy walls of their prison house that they could not be got away without laceration. Of very many the leaves adhered so closely that they could not be separated at all. Large masses of these papers were all but consumed by the lime of the walls against which they were flung rather than deposited. All the documents and books that have been saved are now safely stored in Fetter lane, and are easy of access.—*Temple Bar.*

THE ROXBURGH CLUB.—The most celebrated of these associations is the Roxburgh, which never would have been but for the collection of the Duke, at the sale of whose library there was such fierce competition, such high bids, and so jovial a dinner after the sale, that amid the general festivity and satisfaction, the club was founded, which is now sixty-one years old, or sixty-one years young, for the young blood circulating therein has given a new lease to the club's vitality.

The house now known as the Windham Club, in the north-west corner of St. James' Square, was the scene of the fierce competitions alluded to above. In the sale catalogue there were upward of 2,000 lots. Mr. Evans, in 1812, took forty-two days in getting through them, and knocking them down to the handsome result of nearly £24,000. The great fight was over *Boccaccio*, the original edition, printed by Valdarfer, 1471. The book had been bought for what was considered the very high figure of 100 guineas. The Marquis of Blandford and Earl Spencer now contended for it. The biddings went on so rapidly that standers-by believed the book would fetch £1,000. That sum, and double that sum were passed; and still the competition raged. Earl Spencer at last reached two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and thought that a pretty sum to stop at; but the Marquis of Blandford gave a quiet nod, which was worth ten pounds more, and at that sum the Valdarfer Boccaccio became his property. It was at the subsequent dinner at the St. Alban's Hotel that the Roxburgh Club was founded, and Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin (whose father has been immortalized by Charles Dibdin, in the character of "Tom Bowling") had a great hand in the founding. The famous dinners were held annually at the St. Alban's, at Grillion's, or at the Clarendon. The memory of the Duke, that of Valdarfer, and "Bibliomania all over the World," were the three especial toasts. Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough bought the magnificent mansion for about five thousand pounds less than the books were sold for; and it produces a handsome annuity still, one that has long since covered the purchase-money. As for the catalogue of that renowned sale, it is worth more than its weight in gold!—*Temple Bar.*

ANECDOTES OF NOTABLE PERSONS.

We have already directed the attention of our readers to Mr. Maunsell B. Field's very entertaining book, *Memories of Many Men and of Some Women*. But they will nevertheless be glad to have an early opportunity of reading a few of the characteristic anecdotes with which it is filled. We select chiefly those which concern us as Americans, but our first records Mr. Field's first meeting with a very distinguished person. He called on the eminent physician, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and there encountered

A MYSTERIOUS FOREIGNER.

I had been reading perhaps ten minutes, when the door opened, and another gentleman was ushered into the room by the flunky. The stranger was a short, thickset man, evidently a foreigner, and dressed in an irreproachable suit of mourning. I glanced at him furtively from my newspaper, and settled it in my own mind that he must be a German. In accordance with English custom, not the slightest recognition of the other's presence passed between us. He hovered over the table a moment, selected a paper from among several still lying there, settled himself in a chair at the opposite corner of the fire-place, and followed my example by devoting himself to the news of the day.

After a time I became tired of reading, and threw down my journal. The stranger, a few minutes later, did the same thing. I then had an opportunity to more particularly scan his person. He was a heavy, dull, impassive-looking man, and his half-closed eyelids gave a peculiar expression to his face. I observed that his arms and legs indicated great strength, but he did not look like a person of much activity. His arms were very long, and his legs quite short; he stood of low stature, and sat decidedly tall. He kept rubbing the side of his nose gently with his forefinger—a habit which I frequently had occasion afterward to observe in the same person. For some minutes we sat like two fools, or like two thoroughly well-bred Englishmen, (by no means convertible terms, however,) pretending to gaze at the fire. At length my companion opened the way for conversation by observing that it was a fine day. His accent, which was very marked, struck me as decidedly Teutonic, and confirmed me in the impression that he was a German. I assented to his observation, and, the ice once broken, we soon got on together famously—he taking me for an Englishman, and I taking him for a German. From one subject we passed to another, until he introduced that of the Chartist affair, upon which he talked so well that I became greatly interested. He was unbounded in his praises of the good sense displayed by the English people, particularly the lower middle classes—meaning the shopkeepers and the artisans. He was happy that he had possessed the opportunity to see so satisfactory and striking an exhibition of this. "A violent revolution will never succeed in Great Britain in this century, at least," he went on to say, "although your institutions are in a state of continuous revolutionary progress, so to speak. There is a vast difference between the classes to which I have alluded here and the corresponding ones on the Continent, especially in France. Everything continues to move on here in old and well-worn grooves. The London shop-keeper of to-day follows the same business, at the same stand, which his father and grandfather followed before him. He has the sense to comprehend and appreciate the difficulty of making a livelihood amid the competition of so dense a population, should he once get off the track. In a word, he knows that in a general scramble he has more chances of losing than of gaining. Hence, apart from his feeling of loyalty, which is deep-rooted, and impels him toward governmental and dynastic conservatism, his interest, as he understands it, would suffice to induce him to stand by the institutions of the country, should the attempt be made to overthrow them by violence. Your agricultural population is only instinctively, not intelligently, loyal. I do not mean at all to imply, by anything I have said, that your shop-keepers and artisans are not dissatisfied with many things, and do not claim and will not always exercise the right of unlimited grumbling. But at the bottom they know that your Constitution is a self-purifying machine, and that there is a never-ceasing tendency toward improvement. On the contrary, notwithstanding all that experience has shown him since the commencement of the revolution of 1789, the average French bourgeois cannot be convinced that another violent change will not better his condition by some means which he can neither explain nor distinctly comprehend. His hopes always outweigh his fears, and his interests are always subordinated to his passions. He can neither be easily governed, nor can he easily govern himself."

I do not wish to be understood to quote these as the precise words of my interlocutor, but they substantially reproduce what he said.

We must have been talking together at least half an hour, when Sir Benjamin opened a door which communicated by a passage-way to his study, and, bowing to my companion, called me in—probably because I alone had an appointment. As soon as we were seated, he asked me if I knew who it was whom I had left behind me in the library. I told him that I did not; that I thought he was a German; that, at all events, he was a remarkably intelligent man, although he did not look at all so. 'Well,' he said, with a smile, 'that is Louis Napoleon!' This, be it remembered, was a few weeks before the Prince passed over to France to take his seat as a member of the Legislative Assembly. I asked Sir Benjamin what was the motive of his visit to him. He told me that he had some trouble about the heart—whether organic or functional, I did not inquire. I never met Louis Napoleon again until I saw him in Paris, six years later, Emperor of the French."

From Louis Napoleon to Horace Greeley is a great leap, but they were both in Paris, and Mr. Field was there too; and so it was his inevitable luck that he should have something interesting to do with one or both of them, and so we have this story of

HORACE GREELEY IN TROUBLE.

"I had issued invitations for a dinner to my fellow-commissioners and other distinguished gentlemen from the United States, to take place at the Trois Frères Provençaux, on Saturday evening, June 2, at 6 o'clock. At a little before the appointed time I started from home to keep the engagement. As I turned into the street upon which the Legation building was situated, I saw an ordinary fiacre, or street-cab, drawn up before the door, and Platt standing, in his shirt-sleeves, talking to its occupants. They were three in all, two of them upon the back seat and one upon the front seat. As I approached nearer I recognized one of those upon the back seat as Horace Greeley, who was to dine with me that day. The other two were very ordinary-looking Frenchmen. All were talking and gesticulating violently, and as Mr. Greeley spoke no French, and Mr. Platt very little indeed, and the two Frenchmen no English, the whole was a Babel of unintelligible jargon. The moment that Mr. Greeley saw me coming, his countenance, which had hitherto worn an expression of the deepest distress, was illumined by a ray of hopeful satisfaction. When I got near enough to hear him, he explained to me that he had been arrested at the instance of a French sculptor, who had sent a statue for exhibition to the World's Fair at New-York, of which Mr. Greeley was one of the managers, because this statue, which he had valued at 15,000 francs, or $3,000, had been returned to him in a mutilated condition. He claimed that the managers had guaranteed the safety of all the articles exhibited, and that therefore Mr. Greeley was responsible to him for his loss. Hence he had commenced a civil action for damages against him, and had obtained an order for his arrest. That he was taken before the Judge who had granted the order, and that the Magistrate had consented that the *huissiers*, or bailiffs, who had him in charge should accompany him to the American Legation, and had ordered that, if the officers thereof would agree to become responsible for the amount, in case judgment should go against Mr. Greeley, he was to be forthwith released. I translated this statement to the bailiffs, who admitted its correctness in all respects, except as to the conditions for the release. They said that the Judge's instructions to them were not to let Mr. Greeley go unless some gentleman of the Legation would consent to make a *deposit in money* of the sum at issue. When I told this to Mr. Greeley, he emphatically denied its accuracy, and made an effort to elbow himself out of the cab, in order to enforce his explanations to me more at his ease. Seeing this, the bailiffs supposed that he was endeavoring to take sanctuary within the Legation, where, by international law, it would be impossible to arrest him. So they shoved him back with some show of force, and, getting out themselves upon the sidewalk, tied their tricolored scarfs around their waists. At this proceeding Mr. Platt laughed sarcastically, which threw them into a terrible passion. They desired to be informed if he intended 'to ridicule the colors of France.' Platt's hilarity continued, and it was all that I could do to bring matters back to the basis of quiet discussion. In the meantime, Mr. Greeley, paralyzed by the efforts which he had made, was sitting back in the cab with the most woebegone look of martyrdom upon his face that can be imagined. * * * When I communicated to Mr. Greeley the failure of all my efforts to save him from Clichy, the apathy of despair overcame him, and he exclaimed, in that piping treble which we all remember, "Take me to jail, take me to jail!" The bailiffs re-entered the cab, and it drove away.

By this time it was nearly 6:30, and Mr. Platt was not yet dressed. The first thing done was to dispatch a messenger to Mrs. Greeley, at their residence somewhere outside the Arc de l'Etoile. Then Mr. Platt made a hasty toilet, and we started for the *Trois Frères*. A roomful of angry gentlemen was awaiting me, indignant that the host was not only not present to receive them upon their arrival, but had actually kept them waiting three-quarters of an hour after the time appointed for dinner. This necessitated a public explanation from me of the cause of my delay, which I made upon the spot. In this way the most prominent Americans then in Paris were informed that their expected fellow-guest and distinguished countryman, Horace Greeley, was to spend that night behind the bars of the debtors' prison of the Rue de Clichy.

The next (Sunday) morning, without any unseemly hurry, I went to Clichy Prison at about 10 o'clock. Upon presenting my card I had no great difficulty in gaining admittance into the Warden's room, and thence I was gradually forwarded to the interior of the prison, after a series of innumerable checks and receipts. The prisoners were allowed to receive their friends on Sunday, but it was almost as difficult to get into the place as to get out of it. It seemed that during all the previous hour there had been a constant stream of visitors for Horace Greeley, and the prison authorities were bewildered to imagine who their singular-looking but evidently distinguished new charge could be. Finally I penetrated to the large common room in which the prisoners and their friends were assembled. It presented altogether a singular scene. In one corner squatted a laboring man in his blouse, surrounded by his wife and children, who had brought him some delicacies for his Sunday dinner. In another corner lounged a fashionably-dressed young gentleman, evidently of the genus *fast*, in earnest conversation with a still more fashionably-dressed young woman, as evidently of the genus *faster*. The room was filled with the most strangely-contrasted groups. Standing in the middle of it, wearing his old white overcoat, and with his hat on the back of his head, his countenance wreathed in smiles, flanked on either side by a United States Minister stood Horace Greeley. To refrain from laughing was impossible. "Mr. Greeley," I said, "you irresistibly remind me of Parson Adams in jail!" His lassitude and alarm were all gone, and he was in the very highest spirits. "Field," he replied to me, "this has been one of the most fortunate incidents in my life. Without it, I doubt if I ever should have had the opportunity to see good society. You know that I know nothing about it at home. I have never associated with the people who compose it there. I dare say they are very good people, but they are not *my* people. Now we have two classes of inmates here—aristocrats and plebeians. Scarcely had I arrived last evening, when I was waited upon by a delegation of the aristocrats, and invited to join their mess. Of course, I accepted. We breakfast at 10 and pay three francs, and dine at 6:30 for four francs. *The plebeians* breakfast and dine earlier, and at much lower prices. Last evening at dinner we had a Prince at the head of the table, and I was flanked on one side by a Count and on the other by a Baron. If I only remain here long enough, I shall not only learn the French language, but good manners into the bargain." And so he ran on, his auditors hardly knowing whether they were laughing with him or at him. All our efforts to get him out that day were, however, fruitless. We sent for lawyers in every direction, but all the lawyers were amusing themselves, and none of them could be found at home. On Monday Mr. Greeley was restored to liberty.

When Mr. Platt used to tell the story, *more suo*, he related that as soon as Mrs. Greeley heard what had happened, she immediately proceeded to pack Mr. Greeley's luggage, which consisted of a fine-tooth comb and a night-shirt, and then incontinently rushed to the prison. That the moment she was introduced to the presence of her husband, she frantically threw up her hands and exclaimed: "Why, father!" to which he responded, with a like gesture, "Why, mother!" I fear that this was an apocryphal joke of Platt's. At the trial of his case, Mr. Greeley came off victor.

Our next extract concerns a very different man. Mr. Field thus bears personal witness upon a point much talked of, but not often verified:

HAWTHORNE'S SHYNESS.

One day James and I started to call upon Hawthorne. As we approached his dwelling we saw him in a vegetable garden at the side of it. As soon as he noticed our approach he concealed himself, like a frightened school boy, behind the house, and when we asked for him at the door, we were told that he was not at home. Tradition related that nobody had succeeded in interviewing him since he had first settled at Lenox.

The veil has rarely been torn from successful humbug more completely than in the following passage about

JENNY LIND AND MR. BARNUM.

A day or two afterward the first rehearsal took place at Castle Garden, and I attended it. Never before and never since has New-York witnessed such a furor as the advent of Jenny Lind produced. Mr. Barnum, with unexampled skill and tact, fanned the public excitement, which he had largely created, to fever heat. Upon the occasion of this rehearsal, the entire Battery was covered with one dense mass of humanity. When the performance was over, Miss Lind took my arm to return to her carriage, which she had left standing opposite the Bowling Green. Immediately after we made our exit from the Garden, the crowd pressed upon us so wildly that the Police had difficulty in forcing a passage for us. Some endeavored to thrust petitions for charity into her hand, and the only object of others was to gratify their curiosity by gazing into her face. The populace made up their minds that I must be Barnum, and I was repeatedly addressed by that name. It was with no small difficulty, and after a great deal of embarrassment to me, that we finally reached the carriage and drove away.

After a time Miss Lind became dissatisfied with her contract, and I was sent for to revise it. Mr. Barnum made the required concessions. I prepared a substitute, and this also was duly executed.

Before the first concert came off it was announced in the newspapers that Miss Lind intended to inaugurate her career in America by presenting her share of the proceeds to public charities in the City of New-York. I believe that the suggestion came from Mr. Barnum, and it was a master-stroke of policy. The day after that concert I again saw Miss Lind, and received from her about eleven thousand dollars for distribution. I asked her to what institutions I was to present it, and she told me to select them myself. Accordingly I consulted with two or three gentlemen, and made out a list which I submitted to her for her approbation. She approved it without hardly reading it, and I started upon my mission of mercy. Before I had got through it, I almost regretted that I had consented to be her almoner. Scarcely anybody—there were a few praiseworthy exceptions—was satisfied. At almost every establishment at which I called, they tried to persuade me that a larger allotment should have been made to their particular institution, and that its needs and deservings were so much greater than those of such a sister one. Of course, we had been strictly impartial. We had no motive whatever to be otherwise.

Now the best of it is that, as I have since had reason to believe, the receipts of that first concert fell far short of Mr. Barnum's expectations, and that the public might not suspect the fact, he himself furnished a large portion of the money which figured as Miss Lind's share.

Again and again Miss Lind desired changes made in the contract to her own advantage, and every time Mr. Barnum yielded. Whatever his motive, he was most obliging and complaisant, and, although I have never since met him, I have always esteemed him for the good nature and liberality which he exhibited at this time in his business relations with Miss Lind. I believe that she received every farthing that belonged to her, and that he treated her with the most scrupulous honor.

Miss Lind soon removed from the Irving House to the New-York Hotel, and it was there that I saw her most frequently. The baritone of the troupe which accompanied her, who was in the same house, was madly in love with her, and he used to lie in bed all day, weeping and howling over his unrequited affection. The way in which she was hounded for charity all the time was disgraceful to the country. Besides receiving scores of letters, she was daily besieged by male and female beggars, who obtained access to her upon every pretext, and who tormented her for donations for themselves or others. The impudence of some of these people was almost incredible. * * * I am ashamed to be compelled to say that many American ladies urged their pleas in behalf of objects, some of them undoubtedly meritorious, with an importunity which overstepped the bounds of propriety.

Miss Lind was a calm, sensible, conscientious woman of high principles, rather calculating than emotional. She detested *humbug*—a word which was constantly in her mouth. I was with her when a telegram was shown to her, mentioning the enormous sum that was paid in Boston for a choice of seats at her first concert. "What a fool!" she exclaimed, referring to the purchaser.

She had an abhorrence for negroes, which she could not overcome. "They are *so* ugly," she used to say.

We now come to more serious topics, and give our readers Mr. Field's account (which appears to be the first authentic one that has been published) of the issuing of

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Seward told me the story of the Emancipation Proclamation, and, as he related it, it was strikingly illustrative of this characteristic of Mr. Lincoln. Months before it was issued, it was the subject of constant discussion at the meetings of the Cabinet. Day after day the most earnest and acrimonious debates took place in relation to the propriety or impropriety of the President issuing such a proclamation. Although an attentive listener to these discussions of his Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln did not take an active part in them. So much was this the case that several, at least, of his advisers were very uncertain as to what his ultimate determination upon the subject would be. So bitter did the controversy grow, that it resulted, after a time, not only in a breach of personal, and to some extent even official, relations between certain of the Cabinet officers, but eventually even in a prolonged discontinuance of Cabinet meetings. During the interregnum matters which had been usually discussed and disposed of at such meetings had to be settled by inter-departmental correspondence. One of the other Secretaries, with the obvious purpose of *annoying*—I use a mild word—Mr. Chase, addressed several very important official communications directly to me, ignoring the head of the department. This condition of things lasted until Mr. Seward received an autographic letter from the President requesting him to attend, without fail, a meeting of the Cabinet which he proposed to hold on the morrow. All the other Secretaries received similar letters, and not one of them knew or entertained any confident conjecture about the particular purpose for which they were called together. At the appointed time, Mr. Lincoln waited until they were all assembled, having been unusually reticent to the first comers. He then addressed them somewhat as follows: "Gentlemen, I have asked you to come here that I may have the opportunity of reading to you a proclamation which I am about to issue. Before proceeding to read it, however, I desire to say that not only do I not *invite* any discussion about the propriety or impropriety of its issue, but that I am *unwilling to listen* to any. My mind is made up. On the contrary, as to matters of form, I wish you all to make any suggestions that may occur to you." He then drew from his pocket a manuscript, and to the amazement of some, if not of all, there assembled, proceeded to read the Emancipation Proclamation. When he had finished, for a while nobody spoke. Mr. Seward was the first to break the silence, and to recommend a verbal alteration. Mr. Lincoln adopted it without a word of objection. Other gentlemen suggested further changes. Mr. Lincoln accepted them all without discussion. When nobody had any more suggestions to make, the meeting broke up, and the Ministers soon dispersed. The next day the emancipation from slavery of 4,000,000 of human beings in the United States was published to the world. Mr. Lincoln had waited until the people were ripe for it; and what he had first looked upon as inopportune, he at last regarded as expedient and necessary.

The following anecdotes of Mr. Chase are not only interesting as personal stories, but for their revelation of the probity and firmness of the late Chief Justice:

MR. CHASE IS PUNCTILIOUS.

We all remember the movement that was made, previous to Mr Lincoln's second nomination at Baltimore, to bring Mr. Chase forward as a competing candidate. That Mr. Chase was himself in nowise reluctant cannot be denied, although I know that he all along doubted that such a movement had any chance of success. In those days he failed to appreciate Mr. Lincoln at his true value—as, I think, Mr. Lincoln failed to appreciate him. Indeed, it would

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be impossible to imagine two men more unlike, and having fewer points of contact. Mr. Lincoln, at least, was entirely deficient in what the phrenologists call *reverence*. No man who ever lived could be in his presence and *dominate* him, as the French express it. There is a certain sort of intellectual atmosphere different from, if not higher than, that in which he moved, and he troubled himself very little about it, or about those who dwelt in it. At any rate, he instinctively conceded nothing of superiority to anybody, and often failed to comprehend those whose mental plane was different from his own. Mr. Chase honestly felt his superiority to Mr. Lincoln in some respects, and could not be reconciled to his undignified manners and strange ways. While the movement to bring Mr. Chase forward as a Presidential candidate was in agitation, a United States Senator, who actively participated in it, one day came into my office in a towering rage. Striking his fist upon my desk, he said to me that he considered Chase the —— (using a very strong expletive) fool in the world. He then went on to tell me that he and others had been unsuccessfully laboring with the Secretary to induce him to issue a 'cotton permit' to somebody, precisely as he would issue one to any respectable person; only that the profits were to be applied in the interest of his nomination, instead of going into private pockets. There was an amount of principle and delicacy involved in Mr. Chase's refusal which the Senatorial mind utterly failed to appreciate.

Mr. Chase was a man of extremely nervous temperament, and he would sometimes be very violent, and occasionally even unjust, while swept by a gale of passion. On one occasion Senator Fessenden came into my room in a terrible rage, occasioned by a scolding which he had received from the Secretary. Gov. Brough, of Ohio, visited Washington in the year 1864, and being an experienced railroad man and familiar with the cost of transportation, explained to Mr. Chase the fearful extravagance of the Quartermaster's Department in the West. Mr. Stanton, unfortunately for himself, happened to come into the Secretary's room shortly after the Governor had left it, when he received such a verbal castigation at the hands of Mr. Chase as few men would have ventured to inflict upon the great War Secretary. What was more remarkable, however, he bore it with great meekness.

We now give two entirely new stories rather of Mr. Lincoln than about him; than which none more characteristic have ever been told.

"TITE BARNACLE" AT WASHINGTON.

There used to be a clerk in the Register's office who belonged to one of those Washington families which ever since the foundation of the Government have considered themselves, by prescriptive right, entitled to be provided for by it. At the same time, his father was chief of one of the bureaus in the War Department, and he had a brother who was employed in the Interior Department. He had also another brother who had been in the army, but, becoming disabled by illness, had been honorably discharged. *For this brother, too*, he was determined to secure a place in the civil service. With this object he went from department to department, but always without success. Finally he determined to go directly to the President himself, and to appeal to him to intervene in behalf of the discharged soldier. Mr. Lincoln, it would seem, had heard of the case before the Treasury clerk secured the audience with him which he sought. When the interview had terminated, the disappointed clerk rushed back to our department and into my office, and commenced in the most indiscreet and intemperate manner to express his disgust with the President. "It is a disgrace to the country," he said, "that such a boor should be President of the United States!" I drew from him the story of what had occurred between the President and himself, and it was something like this: Mr. Lincoln received him kindly and listened to his request. "Why don't you go directly to the Secretaries?" he asked. "I have been to them all, and failed with all," was the answer. "Hasn't your brother sufficiently recovered his health to enable him to return to the army?" inquired the President. "No, Sir, he has not," was the reply. "Let me see," continued Mr. Lincoln, "I believe that you yourself are a clerk in one of the departments—which one is it?" "The Treasury Department, Sir." "I thought so. Has your brother as good clerical capacity as you possess?" "Yes, sir." "I think that I have somewhere met your father. Doesn't he hold an office in Washington?" "Yes, Sir; he is chief of the —— bureau in the War Department." "Oh, yes; I now recollect him perfectly well. Has your brother good references as to character?" "Yes, Sir; the very best." "Is there *any other* of your family holding office under the Government?" "Yes, Sir; I have a younger brother in the Interior Department." "Well, then, all I have to say to you, M. ——, is *that there are too many hogs, and too little fodder!*"

The *mot* is really grand in its poetic suggestiveness. Observe, also, the firmness of nerve and the ever-present common sense indicated by this story of

THE FALLING STARS AND THE UNION.

But Mr. Lincoln did not always deal exclusively in burlesque. He received once a call from a delegation of bank Presidents, at one of the gloomiest periods of the war, when depression and even discouragement prevailed in many places. One of the financial gentlemen asked the President if his confidence in the future was not beginning to be shaken. "Not in the least," he answered. "When I was a young man in Illinois," he continued, "I boarded for a time with a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. One night I was aroused from my sleep by a rap at my door, and I heard the deacon's voice exclaiming, 'Arise, Abraham, the day of judgment has come!' I sprang from my bed, and rushed to the window; and there I saw the stars falling in a shower. But I looked beyond those falling stars, and far back in the heavens I saw—fixed, apparently, and immovable—the grand old constellations with which I was so well acquainted. No, gentlemen, the world did not come to an end then, nor will the Union now."

An account of Mr. Lincoln's death closes Mr. Field's volume. From it we take the following passages, with which we bring our selection to an end. The first is strangely and almost shockingly indicative of the absence of all restraint or reserve in the life and in the death of a President of the United States:

MR. LINCOLN'S DEATH.

At last, at just 7:22, he ceased to breathe.

When it became certain to all that his soul had taken its flight, Dr. Gurley dropped upon his knees by the bedside and uttered a fervent prayer. Never was a supplication wafted to the Creator under more solemn circumstances.

When it was finished, most of the persons assembled began slowly to withdraw from the chamber of death. I, however, with a few others, remained. We closed the eyes completely, and placed silver coins upon them, and with a pocket-handkerchief we tied up the jaw, which had already begun to fall. Mr. Stanton threw open the two windows of the room. *Just then Petersen entered, and rudely drawing the upper pillow from under the head of the dead, tossed it into the yard.* Shortly afterward we retired from the room. Mr. Stanton locked the door, and stationed a sentry in front of it. I then went into the front parlor, where I found Dr. Gurley again praying. Mrs. Lincoln was lying upon a sofa, moaning, and her son Robert was standing at her head. When Dr. Gurley had finished his prayer, Robert Lincoln assisted his mother to rise, and together we walked to the front door. The President's carriage was standing before the house in the dripping rain, as it had stood there all through that terrible night. As Mrs. Lincoln reached the door-steps, she cast a hurried glance at the theatre opposite, and three times repeated, "Oh, that *dreadful house!*" She was then helped into the carriage, which drove away.

Perhaps the most affecting incident connected with this drama occurred an hour later. Mr. Lincoln's body, inclosed in a plain wooden box, around which was wrapped the American flag, was borne from the house by six private soldiers; then placed in an ordinary hearse, behind which the soldiers marched like mourners; and so carried to the Executive Mansion. As the cortége passed along, it attracted but little attention, for but few persons knew what burden was being carried past their doors. It was fitting that this great man of the people—plain Uncle Abe then, as in years gone by in his Western home—should pass through the silent streets of the capital under the escort of common men.

This contrasts strikingly with the following account of the manner in which the dead President was tricked out for public show on his passage to his last home:

As I saw Mr. Lincoln lying in state in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, his appearance was quite unlike what it had been immediately after his death. The black had gone from his eyes and his face, which had resumed a natural color. This, I was informed, was the *work of an artist*. The pencil had been employed to produce the change. While his corpse was being carried in procession through the cities of the land, before it was exposed to public gaze, the coffin was opened, the dust was brushed from the face, and the discolored parts were retouched. And so he went to his rest!

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The number of applications for licenses to the Board of Excise during last week show only a very slight increase over the number reported on the previous one. During last week forty-eight applications were made and forty-five on the week ending Dec. 13. The amount received last week was $2,572 66; previous week, $2,570. There were eleven applications on Dec. 15—amount received, $620; ten applications on Dec. 16—amount, $960; six applications on Dec. 17—amount, $530; six applications on Dec. 18—amount, $350; nine applications on Dec. 19—amount, $572 66; six applications on Dec. 20—amount, $920. The total number of applications reported since June 1, 1873, to date are 8,912, and the total amount received, $519,432 06. The number of licenses issued during the week were 287; refused, 14; withdrawn, 2. Amount returned on refused applications, $1,222 50. One hundred and nineteen additional names of parties delaying payment of licenses have been handed to the counsel of the board for prosecution. This prosecution of delinquents, which was begun by the present board two weeks ago, has had the effect of bringing forward parties who would otherwise delay the payment of their licenses.

THE "CHAIN GANG."

The following-named prisoners were yesterday removed from the Tombs and conveyed to Sing Sing, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Cahill: James Allen, burglary, five years; Henry Smith, grand larceny, two years and six months; Eugene Wilson, grand larceny, two years and six months; Michael Gaffney, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Williams, grand larceny, one year and six months; George Burckley, burglary, four years; Martin Schaffer, grand larceny, three years; Catharine Robinson, grand larceny, two years and six months.

THE HOLIDAYS.

IN THE BOOK STORES.

To ordinary or habitual readers all works bearing the imprint of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton need little commendation. But at Christmas time a vast number of short-time volunteers join the regular army of readers, and it may be well to say a word or two to them concerning Hurd & Houghton's collection of books, especially those suitable for Christmas gifts. It will be noticed that it is particularly rich in editions of Dickens—the New Household, (illustrated,) the Riverside, and the Globe—and Cooper, of whom there are no less than five editions. In history, art, travels, or biographies, the collection is equally choice and varied. Among the books which might be suggested as suitable for holiday gifts are:

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THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An experiment was tried yesterday, at the repairing works, No. 21 Elizabeth street, in connection with the Fire Department. It consisted of the testing of a revolving nozzle; the object is to throw the water in a dense spray, and in all directions. This revolving nozzle is the invention of Mr. Gilbert J. Orr, Superintendent of the Repairing Department, and it seems to carry out admirably the purpose for which it has been designed. It is made in the telescopic shape, so as to be the more conveniently portable, and is fitted with such appurtenances as render it easy of adjustment in case of fire. The extremity of the nozzle is fitted with four tubes of a somewhat curved form, and these revolve on cog-wheels with a kind of double spherical action. The revolutions are produced by the force of the water passing through, and are of great rapidity when the pressure is increased to a high degree. The water is scattered about with great uniformity, and reaches everything within a very wide circumference. When half of the tubes are closed, the result arrived at is that the water is not spread so much, but is cast further and with greater force. The experiments of yesterday seem to have been entirely satisfactory, and the opinion was generally expressed that the new invention will prove of great value in the case of fires in ships, stores, theatres, and the like. Mr. Orr conducted the experiments, which went forward without any hitch or delay whatever.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE DEC. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union...	70⅜	300	Union Pacific...	29⅜
700	do....c.	70⅞	1000	do...	29½
1100	do...	71	100	do...	29⅝
900	do...	71⅛	100	do....c.	29⅜
500	do....s3.	71	500	do...	29½
1000	do...	71	100	do...	29⅜
800	do...	70⅞	1800	do...	29⅞
1000	do...	71	100	do....c.	29½
900	do...	71⅛	100	do...	29⅝
1200	do....c.	71⅛	300	do...	29⅜
1000	do...	71¼	100	C., C. & I. C....c.	26⅛
200	do...	71⅛	100	do....s3.	26¼
200	do....c.	71¼	100	do...	26⅛
100	do...	71⅜	300	do...	26⅝
300	do...	71¼	300	do...	26⅝
600	do...	71⅜	100	North-western...	54⅛
100	do...	71⅜	100	do....s3.	54
200	do...	71½	400	do...	54
500	do...	71⅝	100	do...	54⅜
2100	do...	72	100	do...	54¼
700	do....c.	71⅞	100	do....b3.	54⅜
100	do...	71⅞	100	do....s3.	54⅜
200	N. Y. C. & H....c.	95⅜	100	do...	54⅜
400	do...	95¼	100	do....c.	54⅜
300	do...	95⅜	100	do...	54⅜
1000	do...	95½	100	do....b3.	54½
100	do...	95⅜	100	do...	54½
400	do...	95⅝	50	do....s15.	54⅝
100	Panama...	95	100	do...	54⅜
400	Pacific Mail...	36⅞	100	do....b60.	55
1000	do...	36⅞	300	Tol. & Wab...	48⅞
700	do...	36⅞	100	do....c.	48⅞
700	do...	36⅞	200	do...	48⅞
300	do....c.	36⅞	200	do...	49
200	do...	36⅞	100	do...	49⅛
1100	do....b10.	37⅛	500	do...	49¼
600	do....s3.	37	100	do...	49⅜
200	Bost., H. & E...	2½	200	do...	49⅛
100	do...	2⅜	100	do...	49⅜
300	do...	2⅜	200	do...	49¼
100	Lake Shore...	74½	400	Atlantic Mail...	0¼
600	do...	74⅝	100	St. Paul...	39¼
500	do....c.	74¾	200	do...	39⅜
600	do....c.	74⅝	200	do....b3.	39⅞
200	do...	74½	300	do...	39⅞
100	do...	74⅝	100	do...	39⅞
100	do...	74⅝	100	do...	39⅞
5	do...	75	100	St. Paul Pf...	62½
200	do....c.	74⅝	300	Ohio & Miss...	29¼
300	do...	74⅞	300	do...	29⅜
60	do...	75	100	do....b3.	29⅜
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100	do...	97⅛			

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1,000 do... 84⅞	500 do... 75
2,000 do... 84½	300 do... 74⅞
10,000 do... 84¾	200 do... 74⅞
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1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M., La C. Div. 91	300 do... 30
	300 do... 29⅞
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	50 do... 30
79 Del. & H. Canal..115¼	100 do... 29⅞
100 Bruns. City L... 3	300 do....b3. 29⅞
100 Con. Coal... 49	400 do... 29¾
300 do....b.c. 49	200 do....c. 29⅞
100 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 37⅛	100 do... 29¾
900 do... 37⅛	100 do....b3. 30
100 do... 37¼	300 do... 30
1100 do... 37⅛	1300 do....b10. 30⅛
100 do... 37¼	100 do....b3. 30⅛
100 do... 37¼	100 do....b3. 30¼
100 do....b3. 37⅜	200 do... 30
300 do... 37⅜	1300 do... 30
400 do... 37⅛	1100 do... 30¼
200 do... 37⅛	100 do... 30¼
300 do... 37⅜	1700 do... 30⅛
100 do... 37⅝	300 do....s3. 30¼
300 do... 37⅝	600 do... 30¼
400 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 95⅜	60 N. J. Central... 101
100 do... 95⅝	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 97½
100 do....b15. 95⅝	100 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 39⅞
100 do... 95⅜	100 do....c. 39⅞
100 Harlem...b.c.123	200 do... 39⅞
200 West. Union.b.c.c. 71⅞	100 do....c. 39½
1000 do... 72	100 do....c. 39¾
100 do....s3. 72¼	100 do... 39⅞
100 do... 72½	200 do... 40
300 do... 72⅝	100 do....b3. 40⅛
500 do... 72¼	100 do... 40
300 do... 72⅜	100 do... 40
100 do... 72½	100 do... 40⅛
500 do... 72⅜	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 62½
300 do... 72¼	300 St. L. & I. M... 50
100 do....s3. 72⅛	100 Del., L. & West... 100⅞
200 do... 72	200 do... 100¾
500 do... 72	100 do... 100½
800 do... 72⅛	100 N. J. South...b.c. 6¼
900 do... 72⅛	40 Morris & Es... 89
200 do... 72¼	200 H. & St. Jo... 26⅜
300 do... 72¼	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c. 34
200 do... 72⅜	400 Tol. & Wab...b.c. 49⅝
100 do....c. 72⅜	100 do... 49⅞
200 do... 72⅜	100 do... 49⅝
1200 do... 72¼	100 do....s3. 49⅝
300 do... 72⅜	200 do... 49⅝
1200 do... 72⅜	300 do... 49⅞
400 do....c. 72⅜	200 do... 50⅛
700 do... 72¼	100 do... 50
700 do... 72⅜	100 do....b3. 50
1200 do... 72⅜	300 do... 49⅞
800 do... 72⅞	1200 do... 50
700 do....b3. 72⅞	100 do... 50
50 Chic. & N. W... 54⅛	400 do... 50⅛
100 do....b.c.c. 54⅜	100 do....b10. 50⅛
100 do....c. 54⅛	500 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 29⅜
200 do... 54⅛	100 do... 29⅜
100 do....s3. 54⅜	200 do... 29⅜
100 do... 54⅜	300 do... 29⅞
200 do... 55	100 do....b3. 29⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 68¼	300 C., C. & I. Cb.c.s3. 26⅜
500 B., H. & E.b.c.b3. 2¾	200 do... 26⅜
500 do....b3. 3	200 do... 26⅜
200 do... 2⅞	300 do... 26⅞
200 Alt. & T. H...b3. 12	100 do... 26⅞
100 do....b.c. 13	400 do....b9. 27
100 do... 13¼	300 do... 27
N. Y., N. H. & H...b.c.122	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Union... 72¾	200 Tol. & Wab... 50½
800 do... 72⅞	200 do... 50¼
300 do....s3. 72⅜	200 do... 50½
300 do... 72⅝	100 do... 50
300 do... 72⅜	100 do... 50⅛
50 Panama... 96	1000 do... 50½
700 Pacific Mail... 38	300 do....c. 50⅛
400 do... 37⅞	300 do... 50⅝
200 C., C. & I. C... 26⅞	200 do... 50⅜
200 do....b3. 27⅛	100 do... 50⅝
200 do... 27⅛	100 do... 50⅝
100 do....b3. 27⅛	100 do....c. 50⅞
400 N. Y. C. & H..b3. 95⅞	200 do... 51
300 do... 95⅞	1000 Union Pac...b.c. 30⅛
40 do... 96	2200 do... 30⅜
500 do....s3. 95⅜	400 do....b3. 30¼
100 do... 95⅞	200 Ohio & Miss... 30
30 C., C., C. & Ind... 73	500 do... 29⅞
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200 North-western... 55⅞	800 Lake Shore... 75⅛
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100 do... 55⅝	100 do... 75⅛
100 do....b10. 55⅝	300 do... 75⅜
200 do... 55⅞	300 do... 75⅛
300 do... 55⅜	200 do... 75⅛
100 do... 55⅞	

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1300 do... 73⅛	400 do... 40⅜
900 do... 73¼	100 do....b3. 40⅛
700 do... 73⅞	100 do... 40⅜
1400 do... 73¼	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 51
900 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 95⅞	100 do....b3. 51
200 do... 96	100 do... 50⅞
10 do... 97⅛	200 do... 50¾
200 Pacific Mail...b.c. 38⅛	1000 do... 51
100 do... 37⅞	100 B., H. & E....b.c. 2⅞
100 do....b3. 38	2100 do... 3
300 do... 38⅛	100 St. L. & I. M... 50
100 do... 37⅞	70 do....b.c. 49
400 do... 37⅞	100 Ohio & M...b.c.c. 30¼
100 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 75⅛	300 do... 30¼
500 do... 75⅜	200 C., C. & I. C.b.c.b3. 27¼
500 do... 75⅛	100 do... 27¼
100 do... 75⅛	200 do... 27⅜
100 M. & St. P.Pf.b.c. 62¼	200 do... 27⅛

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87. 88½	100 Union Pacific... 30⅛
200 Consol. Coal... 49⅜	1300 do... 30⅜
200 Pacific Mail... 37⅜	300 do....b3. 30⅜
100 do... 37⅛	500 do... 30¼
10 do... 37¼	100 do... 30¼
100 do... 37⅜	300 C., C. & I. C... 27¼
400 Western Union... 73⅛	100 do....s60. 27⅛
3000 do... 73⅛	100 do... 27½
1200 do... 73⅜	100 North-western.b3 55⅜
600 do... 73⅜	200 do....b3. 55⅝
100 do... 73⅝	100 do... 55⅝
100 do... 73	200 do....b3. 55⅝
300 do... 73	200 Bost., H. & E.b3. 3
700 do... 72⅞	200 do... 3
300 do....b3. 72⅞	300 do... 3
300 do... 73	300 do... 3
400 do... 72⅞	100 do....b15. 3⅛
600 do... 73	500 St. Paul... 40½
100 N. Y. C. & H... 95⅝	300 do... 40⅛
100 do... 95⅝	100 do....b3. 40½
250 Harlem...x. d.121	100 do... 40½
130 Panama... 95⅛	100 do....b3. 40⅛
200 Lake Shore... 75⅜	100 do... 40
300 do... 75⅛	100 do... 39⅞
400 do... 75⅛	100 do... 40⅛
100 do....s3. 75⅜	200 Tol. & Wab... 50⅛
100 do... 75⅜	100 do... 50⅝
100 Alton & T. H. Pf... 32	100 do... 50⅝
100 Ohio & Miss... 30⅛	100 do... 50⅜
200 do... 30	200 do... 50⅞
100 St. Paul Pf... 62⅛	100 do... 50⅛

SATURDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages are again favorable for the Money Market. The Clearing-house reports a gain of $4,063,300 on the Deposit line, of which $2,507,100 is in Greenbacks. The loans are up $2,671,300 and the Gold Notes $331,600 lower than on the previous return. The Greenbacks on the present average amount to $44,086,200, against $194,244,500 Deposits and Country Bank Balances, equal to 22⅝ ₱ cent.

Money to the Brokers on Stocks was 7 ₱ cent. to-day, with exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. Prime Merchant paper, which is well accommodated at 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, is 7 to 9 ₱ cent. on the Street. Gold went down to 110¼ ⓐ 110⅛ ⓐ 110⅜ ₱ cent., and Bills on London sold as cheap as 108½ ₱ cent., first-class Bankers.

The Stock Exchange recovered most of the decline of Friday on the Share list, and there was a strong market through most of the dealings on the Railroads and Western Telegraph. The latter attracted as much interest on the upward turn as in the opposite direction yesterday.

The Public Funds were weaker, in sympathy with Gold and Exchange and the report of a quiet market in London.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The Share speculation was not active, but prices generally firm. The Harlem Stock is now quoted Ex Dividend, and on sales this Afternoon nearly advanced the Dividend of 4 ₱ cent.:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116	114
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118¾	117½
American Gold	110⅞	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108½
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅛	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	97¼	98¼
Pacific Mail	36⅞	37½
St. Paul Common	39⅜	40¼
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅜	30⅛
Western Union	71⅞	73⅛
Erie	44	44½
Union Pacific	29⅜	30⅜
Lake Shore	74⅜	75½
Toledo and Wabash	48⅞	50⅜
Harlem	121½	*120¾
North-west	54¼	55¾
North-west Preferred	67¾	68¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	26⅛	27⅛
Adams Express	91	91
U. S. Express	67	67½
Wells-Fargo Express	71⅛	72
American Express	56¼	57
Delaware and Lackawanna	100⅞	101½
Central New-Jersey	99½	99
Panama	95	95¾
St. Paul Preferred	62½	62¼

*Ex-Dividend.

The Gold Market left off firmer and closed 110⅜ ⓐ 110½ ₱ cent.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67	112¼
5-20 reg., '62	112¼	5-20 coup., '67	117¼
5-20 coup., '62	112½	5-20 reg., '68	112¼
5-20 reg., '64	112½	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	113½	10-40 registered	110
5-20 reg., '65	112½	10-40 coupon	111
5-20 coup., '65	114	5s coup., '81	111¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112	6s Currency	112¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87	H. & St. Jo. Ld. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	85	Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	96¼
Erie 1st, Ext.	100½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	95
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D.	83
Long Dock Bonds	92	Tol. & W. 2d	86¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Tol. & W. Con.Conv.	74⅞
H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	99	Gt. W. 1st, '88	94
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	103	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	95½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104⅞
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	108	Morris & Essex 1st	104
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	103¾	Morris & Essex 2d	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94¾	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104½
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	100½	P., F. W. & C. 3d	92
Cleve. & T. S. F.	101	C. & P. Con. S. F.	91
Clev. & Tol.new bds.	90	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
C., P. & A. new bds.	90	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
Det., M. & T. bds.	96	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	90
Buff. & E. new bds.	90	Ohio & M. Con.	89½
L. S. Div. bds.	90	Ohio & M. 2d Con.	78
L. S. C. C. bds.	93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	80
L. S. C. R. bds.	92	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	90	St. L. & I. M. 2d	75
West. Pac. Bds.	85	M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	108
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	84⅝	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10 do.	92½
Un. Pac. Ld. G. 7s	75	M. & S. P. 1st, LaC.D.	91
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	72	M.&S.P. 1st, I. & D.	80
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75	101⅛	C., C. & I. 1st	84½
B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s	85	T., P. & W., E. D.	67
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
North Mo. 1st	81	B., H. & E. 1st	27
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100¼	B., H. & E. guar	33
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	87	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	72
Chi. & N. W. E. bds.	81	B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s, g.	50
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank stocks:

Manhattan	143	Chatham	120
Merchants'	111	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	133	Irving	125
Union	128	Metropolitan	x120
City	251	Market	117
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Importers' & Traders'	180
Gallatin National	123	Central National	60
State of New-York	107	Fourth National	99
Commerce	115	Ninth National	100
Mercantile	104	B'kers' & Brokers' Ass.	75
American Exchange	105	German American	88

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	..
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	121	..
Pennsylvania Central	91¼	91½
Reading	111	111⅛
Lehigh Valley	58½	58¾
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	25	..
Northern Central	31	32
Lehigh Navigation	42½	42¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	90

The Secretary of the Treasury gives the following notice in regard to the redemption or exchange of the 5 ₱ cent. Loan of 1858-74:

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing act, [of Congress,] holders of registered or coupon bonds of the above loan may exchange them on or before Feb. 1, 1874, for new 5 ₱ cent. bonds of the funded loan, par for par.

Interest on the coupon bonds will cease Jan. 1, 1874, except that upon those which may be exchanged on or before Feb. 1, 1874, interest will be allowed up to that date, as the law provides.

Upon all new fives issued in exchange, interest will begin to run Feb. 1, 1874, and all interest due up to that date will be paid at the time of exchange, without rebate.

No exchanges can be made after Feb. 1, 1874. All coupon bonds not exchanged on or before that date will be paid in coin, with interest to Jan. 1, 1874, when the interest will cease to run.

United States securities of above-mentioned loan forwarded for redemption or exchange should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 3d of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,136,598	Decrease	£16,913
Public deposits	6,270,806	Increase	1,089,120
Other deposits	18,547,299	Decrease	226,083
Gov'n't securities	13,277,161	Increase	733,672
Other securities	18,198,518	Decrease	84,279
Notes unemployed	10,733,070	Increase	357,475

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,218,245, being an increase of £427,095, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,667,120, showing an increase of £627,327 when compared with the preceding return.

The Irving Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Third National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of New-York has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Hanover Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold for Customs this week $1,589,310, and paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $215,539.

The Export Clearances hence, for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Dagmar, for Liverpool—2,234 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 bbls. Residuum.

By the bark Jenny, for Bremen—1,109 bxs. Bacon, 79 tcs. Tallow, 400 bbls. Apples.

By the bark Theo. Voss, for London—1,972 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Otto, for Bremen—3,135 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Galley of Lorne, for London—600 Oars, 2,996 bags Oil-cake, 25 hhds. Grease, 5,541 bushels Wheat, 15 pks. Hardware, 21 bxs. Clocks, 192 hhds. Tobacco, 23 pks. Bees-wax, 301 cases Tobacco, 183 pks. Bronze, 100 hhds. Asphaltum, 184 pks. Ginseng, 58 bales Skins, 7,079 bxs. Cheese, 183 bbls. Pork, 20 cases Champagne, 1,263 bags Bones, 362 tcs. Pork, 115 bxs. Bacon, 12 bbls. Apples, 2,400 Staves, 63 tcs. Heads, 10 cks. Ox. Zinc, 1,500 bales Oil-cake, 170 cks. Scraps.

By the bark D. Drubovacki, for Cork—32,016 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Jonas Risting, for Hamburg—3,241 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Sunlight, for Glasgow—7,310 bags Bone Manure.

By the steamer Lady Lycett, for Bristol—92 bxs. Clocks, 200 bbls. Hides, 288 cases Salmon, 514 bxs. Bacon, 28 hhds. Tallow, 140 bbls. Fish-oil, 25 tcs. Beef, 2,045 bxs. Cheese, 374 pails Lard, 75 hhds. Stearine, 43 hhds. Grease, 32,430 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—3,193 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves, 65 bales Leather, 4,429 bxs. Bacon, 449 tcs Hams, 970 bags Oil-cake, 1,057 bales Cotton, 50 bxs. Gunny Cloth, 10 bbls. Oysters, 114 bbls. Pork, 1,063 bbls. Flour, 1,329 bxs. Cheese.

By the bark Heppet, for Queenstown—39,137 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer City of Montreal, for Liverpool—8 cases Nails, 16 bales Wool, 638 bxs. Meat, 12 bbls. Apples, 23 pks. Butter, 2,891 bales Cotton, 6 bales Furs, 1,425 bxs. Cheese, 25 tcs. Lard, 1,871 bxs. Bacon, 553 cases Sewing-machines, 720 bags Oil-cake, 180 bbls. Pork, 4 bbls. Bladders, 23 pks. Lard, 5 bbls. Tongues, 100 bbls. Hams, 131 tcs. Beef, 12 bbls. Oysters.

By the steamer Anglia, for Glasgow—618 bags Clover-seed, 11 cases Cabinet-ware, 85 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 750 bbls. Flour, 25 cases Oysters, 2,832 bxs. Bacon, 186 bbls. Apples, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 500 tcs. Lard, 856 bbls. Pork, 1,200 bags Oil-cake, 205 tcs. Beef, 65 tcs. Tongues, 4,320 Staves, 1,576 bxs. Cheese, 2 tcs. Bladders, 50 bxs. Pears.

By the steamer Mosel, for Bremen—13 pks. Hardware, 721 bxs. Bacon, 50 bars Copper, 25 cases Drugs, 175 bales Tobacco, 719 bags Rye, 300 bags Clover-seed, 233 sacks Ore, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 1,200 bales Cotton, 11 casks Anthracene, 12 bbls. Guts, 5 pks. Machinery, 8 bbls. Casings, 150 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Beef, 12 bbls. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7 ₱ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 20—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices. Erie Preferred, 58½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 30c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 37½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.ⓐ8⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Pork, 62s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Petroleum, 31f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Ingraham.

Lee vs. Bowling Green Savings Bank; Pentz vs. Hughes; Williams vs. Williams; Chetwood vs. Chetwood; motions granted.

Rawson vs. Harling. Memorandum.

Bourgoise vs. Courcher; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Elias vs. Robinson; dismissed.

Mitchell vs. Burns; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Cornell, Survivor, vs. Hodges et al.; order for judgment and reference to compute damages, &c.

Benner vs. Canfield et al.; reference ordered; order to be settled on one day's notice.

Goldstein vs. Perry; motion denied.

National Bank of Commerce vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association.

Johnson et al. vs. Oppenheim; orders for judgments of affirmance on remittitur.

Roberts vs. Johnson et al.; order overruling demurrer &c.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Meeks, Receiver, vs. Gale et al.; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Kelsey vs. Kelsey; the People &c. vs. Cotras. See memoranda.

Post vs. Post; motion granted.

Platt vs. Platt; the plaintiff must serve his proposed amendments as required by Rule 41.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 637. *United States vs. Alexander Caldwell*; and 638—A cross appeal.—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—Submitted under the twentieth rule.—The claimant executed a contract with the Quartermaster's Department in March, 1866, for the transportation of military stores and supplies for 1866, from Forts Leavenworth, Kearney, Sedgwick, Laramie, and other posts on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to such posts and departments as were or might be established in Colorado north of 40° north, at Denver City, and in Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, the contract providing that he should have all the transportation not exceeding 10,000,000 pounds. Having provided himself with the necessary means of transportation, he alleges that the contract was disregarded by the department after he had carried about 200,000 pounds, and the business was given to others. The damages claimed were losses sustained by being deprived of the profits of the contract, and by the preparations made to execute it. The court gave him judgment for $35,969 01, and from this judgment both parties appealed, the Government contending that there was no contract with the claimant for transportation along the route for which others were selected to perform the service, and the claimant insisting that the court erred in refusing to allow certain items of profit alleged to have been lost by the non-performance of the contract.

Durant and Homer for appellant; C. H. Hill for the Government.

No. 620.—*Nugent vs. The Supervisors of Putnam County, Illinois.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Submitted under the twentieth rule.—The plaintiff in error became the holder of county bonds issued to the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad Company, and subsequently indorsed to others by the road. The court sustained the defense made, that the bonds having been issued by the Chairman of the board and the County Clerk, after the consolidation of the road for which the stock was subscribed, with the present company to another corporation than the one for which the subscription was authorized, their action was void for want of authority. It is here maintained that the court erred in this decision, because the consolidation was specially authorized by the charter of the road for which the subscription was made at the time the stock was voted, as well as by the general laws of the State. The consolidation, therefore, did not release the county from the contract of subscription made and accepted before it was effected.

Thomas M. Shaw for plaintiff in error; J. L. Dickey for defendant.

THE STEAM-SHIP ISMAILIA.

The agents of the Anchor Line in this City refused to furnish a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday with any particulars in regard to the freight the ill-fated steam-ship Ismailia had on board when she left this port for Glasgow. The names of the crew could not be obtained, the only list of the names being in Glasgow, to which place the crew belonged.

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A $900 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, latest improvements, fully guaranteed. Also, piano and stool, $50.
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BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. E. CABLE, 107 West 23d.

AT YORKVILLE.—A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN AND a quarter octave piano, just from factory, (Christie maker,) warranted, will be sold cheap for cash. Address W. M. C., Box No. 2,380 Post Office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Special Notice—Extra.
Sheriff's Sale.
HENRY E. HERTS begs to call the particular attention of purchasers to a large sale of
Choice Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, Cigars, &c.,
which will take place at the
GRAND CENTRAL SALES-ROOMS,
No. 656 Broadway, near Bond St.,
On Monday, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.
The goods comprise the entire stock of a large wholesale house, all of the finest quality, and will be sold in lots to suit families and private parties. By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy Sheriff.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
MONDAY, Dec. 22,
At 11 o'clock, at our sales-rooms,
Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
BANKRUPT SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
LARGE SALE $30,000 WORTH OF RELIABLE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Imported stock, including G. H. Mumm's and other first-class Champagne; Old Black Warrior and Howard March Madeira; Old Sandeman Ports; Duff Gordon, Pimartin, Misa, Domecq, and other favorite Sherries; Hennessy, (1844,) Martell, Otard, Seignette, (1806,) Brandies, imported, in wood or glass; Scotch, Irish, Bourbon, and Rye Whiskies; Holland Gin; Jamaica, Antigua, and Grenada Rums, in casks, cases, demijohns and in bottles, from shelves—part many years; Old Islay Whisky, imported in cases. Also, very choice reserve stock. The sale will commence with champagne. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
TRAVER & WRIGHT will sell, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 92 Lexington av., near 28th st., parlor suite, gilt and bronze, in silk brocatel, 12 pieces, made in Paris, cost $2,200; seven-octave piano, with stool; French plate pier mirrors and consoles, lambrequins, lace curtains, cornices, bronze figures, china vases, ornaments, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, three rosewood secretary book-cases, large library standard and miscellaneous books, fine engravings, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, spring sofa beds, tables, chairs, best hair and other mattresses, pillows and bolsters, dining-room and kitchen furniture, glassware, crockery, &c.
HARRIET BUTLER,
THORNDYKE SAUNDERS,
Administrators.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS AND other good, capable, reliable female help, cooks, &c., with good recommendations, for City or country, at moderate wages. At Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store. Also, good places ready.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A WELSH woman, in a private family; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 341 East 25th st., first floor, back rooms.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; does up and repairs laces and fine muslins in superior style, at her own house. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH laundress solicits washing to do at her house; best City reference. Call at No. 304 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; fifteen years' experience; is a good plain sewer; satisfactory reference. Address for two days, No. 149 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS seamstress; cuts; understands all kinds of sewing; would take care of children, or wait on a lady; best of references. Address M. D., Box No. 93 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; can produce first-class City references, and can be seen at his present employer's; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call or address R. W., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SINGLE MAN, (Protestant;) can give unexceptionable references as to capability, sobriety, and honesty. Call on or address T. H., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family, of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address R. S., No. 236 West 35th st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, without family, as coachman; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, T. H., No. 96 Lexington av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF THOROUGH experience, who can put his hand to anything; locality no object; good City references. Call or address Mr. Bradley's, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, ENGlish; the best City reference from last employer. Address or call R. S., No. 7 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as cook or waiter; can bring good references. Address Robert, Box No. 204 Times Office.

THE PRESS.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN FROM London, author of various published works, is open to an engagement on a New-York or other paper, or as London correspondent. Address "X. Y.," Box No. 109 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $15,000 TO $20,000, in an old and well-known manufacturing establishment. Money to take the place of capital to be retired. Would prefer a partner to take charge of the financial affairs of the house, but one with a good outside trade would be accepted. The best of references given and required. Direct R. J., Brooklyn Post Office, with full name and address.

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, doing a business of $300,000 per annum, and having excellent facilities for extending the same, would treat with a proper party possessed of $40,000 cash, with a view to an interest or otherwise. No minimum heavy profits need be expected. Brokers will please not apply. Address Post Office Box 3,356, New-York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 21, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

From hints thrown out by certain impecunious journals in this City, it is obvious that a concerted effort will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature to revive the costly abuse of Corporation advertising. It is proposed to abolish the *City Record*, and to allow once more a number of newspaper leeches to bleed the City Treasury at the rate of thirty to forty cents a line for innumerable columns of matter which nobody reads, but which in the absence of bona fide business advertising serves to keep alive journals that find it impossible to make both ends meet without some such eleemosynary aid. We have time and again denounced this system as one of the most impudent frauds ever perpetrated upon a free community. Its ultimate tendency is to make rascals of the men who are intrusted with the power of offering large bribes to procure the corrupt silence or support of the press; it tends to rob the people of almost their only safeguard against gross abuse of power, and it does so by taking their money to help to cheat them withal.

Another project is talked of which is likely to furnish abundant occupation for the "Third House" at Albany this Winter. This relates to the solution of the question of rapid transit, and practically aims at a revival of the privileges accorded to the Arcade Railroad scheme. The most essential part of that charter was a provision authorizing and directing the City of New-York to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock. An effort will, it is said, be made to secure some such forced loan for a new underground scheme of local transit. There are a number of people who believe that New-York never will have a steam railroad from the City Hall to the upper extremity of the island till the taxpayers build it themselves. It will be time enough to discuss that question when the taxes of the City can bear increase, and when the impossibility of constructing such a road by private enterprise has been fully demonstrated. As yet neither of these conditions has been fulfilled. Any addition to our taxes by this Legislature will simply drive business and residents out of the City, and its political consequences will be keenly felt by whoever is responsible for it. The City of New-York will be tolerably well content to be left pretty much alone by the Legislature of 1874, and one of the few things which will be asked from that Legislature in the interest of this community will be to help us to cut down expenditures instead of increasing them.

From the official report of Capt. Robertson, of the *Loch Earn*, we get the first intelligible account of the collision with the *Ville du Havre* which has been received. Capt. Surmont, not being on deck, did not see the approaching vessel until she had closed upon him; but Capt. Robertson gives the state of affairs for some minutes prior to the disaster, and his statement being corroborated in part by the testimony of the lookout on the steamer, the blame for the collision must rest upon the officer in charge of the *Ville du Havre*. The lights of the *Loch Earn* were burning brightly, and that they were seen on board of the *Ville du Havre* is evident from the movements of that vessel. When first sighting the ship, it was manifestly the intention of the officer in charge of the steamer to pass under the stern of the sailing ship; but without paying any attention to the bell-signals of the *Loch Earn*, he suddenly changed his mind, starboarded his helm, and, by running across the bow of the approaching vessel, made the collision inevitable. The officer by reason of whose criminal blundering 222 persons found a watery grave, was lost, and it will probably never be known with certainty why he did not hold to his original purpose of passing under the stern of the *Loch Earn*. But some of the seamen who were on watch are among the saved, and it is a matter of importance to glean from them all that they know of what occurred on the deck of the *Ville du Havre* while the vessels were approaching each other. With the knowledge thus gained, it may be possible to make rules which will diminish the chances of a repetition of the unaccountable conduct of the Lieutenant of the unfortunate steamer.

A decision has been made by Postmaster General Creswell, in regard to the foreign mail service, which should lead to improvements which have long been necessary. The contract system is to be abolished, and the mails are to be dispatched four times each week by the steamer sailing on the prescribed day which, according to its record, best fulfills the three conditions of speed, security, and certainty. The new system can be made a great convenience, and we do not doubt that every effort will be used to make it suit the public wants to the utmost possible extent. It is in any case better than the contract system, by which the Postmaster General is bound for a long period to send the mails by the steamers of particular lines, without reference to their qualifications for the service. There will, under the new plan, always be liberty of choice in selecting the mail steamer, which is ample compensation for whatever practical difficulties may be found in it.

In his recent message to the Legislature Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, makes many recommendations involving large expenditures of public money, which seem hardly in place in a document which shows a bonded State debt of $15,851,627. In regard to this debt the Governor says: "It stands as the opprobrium of the State, and the dishonoring symbol of its wholly violated faith to its creditors." Instead of being invited to fresh expenditures, the Legislature should have been asked to give exclusive attention to making amends in this matter. Such advice was the more imperatively required because of the fact that the appropriations of the past fiscal year amounted to $2,418,872, while the revenues yielded only $1,719,728, leaving a deficit of $540,323 in the current expenses of the State. This is not the road to prosperity. South Carolina should take care in the future to keep her expenditures so far within her revenues that a surplus will be left for the reduction of her debt. To this end the most rigid economy is necessary in every department of the State Government, and Gov. Moses could not have done his constituents a greater service than by urging this fact upon the attention of the Legislature.

Gov. Newton Booth yesterday received sixty votes in the California Legislature, and is elected to the United States Senate for the full term. He will enter the Senate under most peculiar circumstances. A Republican in the past, and as such elected Governor of his State, he broke away from his party affiliations and has been chosen to the Senate by the disruption of old party ties resulting from the anti-monopoly movement in California, of which he was the most powerful advocate. He will, therefore, be alone in his party relations in the highest legislative body of the nation. By many he will be considered as a pioneer of the great party of the future, and if he fails to maintain this character in the Senate he will perhaps lose his prestige. Although a man of great ability and culture, the chances are that he will be compelled to become identified with one of the two parties now dividing the country. In any case he will be no unworthy acquisition to the Senate.

As the statistics of our City poverty have become a matter of grave interest, it is to be hoped the Police Commissioners will furnish the public with more satisfactory reports in regard to station-house lodgers. We are informed that the lodgers last week numbered 7,367, being an increase of 288 over the previous week, and an increase of 3,639 over the corresponding week of last year. If these figures represent different individuals in all cases, they are sufficiently startling to call for immediate and serious consideration, but if they represent lodgings granted instead of persons accommodated, they lose much of their significance. We hope the Commissioners will instruct the Captains to make their reports hereafter in a way that will enable the public to know the exact facts. Let the records show the number of different persons lodged each week, and the number of times each person applies for shelter. It is also important that we shall know how many of these applicants are residents of the City, and how many of them have come here to find work or a refuge from want at the public cost. It is easy for the Police to furnish this information, and as it is required in order that the authorities may deal properly with a most important matter, it should not be withheld.

THE LATE MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND CHRISTIANITY.

It has been the custom with many scientific men and philosophers to complain of the intolerance of ministers of religion. They have often alleged that the attitude of "priests" toward them is one of intense hostility. If this complaint were made only in reference to Romish priests, there would be little to be said in reply to it—for the Roman Church has always been the implacable foe of all educational or intellectual progress. It has said to the world—you must believe our dogmas or be lost for ever; and you will be lost if you believe anything which is even constructively opposed to those dogmas. If it had absolutely ruled mankind, we should to this hour have heard nothing of the discoveries of astronomy, geology, chemistry, or any other branch of science. But the philosophers extend their charges to all preachers of religion—in short, to all Christians. Whatever ground may have existed for these charges in former times, it seems to us quite clear that there is none now—nay more, that so far from there being any, the charge of intolerance may with strict justice be brought against the philosophers themselves. It is they who are making war upon Christianity—not Christianity upon them. They denounce the Christian religion as a fable, which would be puerile if it were not so exceedingly mischievous, and describe those who believe in it as fools or hypocrites. They propose to abolish religion altogether, and to substitute for it the doctrine that there is no God, that the future life is a dream, and that man when he dies passes into final extinction. To reject this theory is to bring down upon one's head the bitterest reproaches of the school which now asserts itself as the leader of opinion in the intellectual world.

In Mr. John Stuart Mill's *Autobiography* the position of this school is very clearly defined. Mr. Mill confesses that for many years he had concealed his opinions on religious subjects, but he seems to have felt that he could afford to tell the truth in his posthumous work. He makes his disclosures in a spirit which only adds to our surprise that he did not reveal them years ago. "I was brought up from the first," he says proudly, "without any religious belief." (p. 38.) His father rejected, "not only the belief in Revelation, but the foundations of what is commonly called Natural Religion." (*Ibid.*) "He yielded to the conviction that, concerning the origin of things, nothing whatever can be known." (p. 39.) Since nothing whatever can be known, he held that nothing whatever should be believed. Unless the truths of religion can be demonstrated to the evidence of the senses, or unless they can be worked out like a problem in mathematics, they ought to be rejected by every intelligent being. This was the view taken by the two Mills—as it was also by the French *philosophes* of 1793, who declared religion abolished, and set up instead of God the *Goddess of Reason*, represented in their orgies by a ballet girl in a red night-cap and a blue mantle. Mr. Mill's religion was nothing more than a revival of what Carlyle has described as a "conscious Mumbo Jumbo." John Stuart Mill informs us in regard to his father that "his aversion to religion, in the sense usually attached to the term, was of the same kind with that of Lucretius: he regarded it with the feelings due not to a mere mental delusion, but *to a great moral evil. He looked upon it as the greatest enemy of morality.*" (p. 40.) The religion which Mr. Mill thus denounced was the religion of Christ, of which Lucretius never heard. He was therefore not on the same level with Lucretius. The disciples of Epicurus, of whom Lucretius was one of the most distinguished, knew nothing of the religion which Mr. Mill describes as the "greatest enemy of morality." If they had known it, they would not have stigmatized it as a curse to the human race. Mr. Mill, the elder, practically adopted the views of Epicurus—he added scarcely a single principle to them; certainly he did not improve upon them in any way. But whether Epicurus would have held the same opinions had he lived in the nineteenth century, and inquired into revealed religion, is fairly open to question. Paganism gave way to Christianity; we are now told by the philosophers that Christianity should revert to Paganism. We are to accept, not the teachings of Christ, but of Lucretius. Socrates and Plato arrived, by the "light of reason," at a point much nearer the truth than the Epicureans; but Socrates believed in the immortality of the soul, and Mr. Mill must therefore have regarded him with the same contempt which he felt for the Christians of his own age.

The Mills, father and son, at least advance a step further than the French *philosophes* in calling the Christian religion the enemy of morals. Whatever else may be said of it, "great thinkers" have generally admitted that the standard of morals prescribed by the Author of Christianity is an exalted, even a sublime one. The rules of life prescribed by the Redeemer may be hard to follow; but the last thing that can be said of them with truth is that they are degrading. All that Mr. James Mill could see in the entire scheme, according to his son, was that mankind had at last "reached the most perfect conception of wickedness which the human mind can devise, and have called this God, and prostrated themselves before it." (pp. 40-41.) And again: "This *ne plus ultra* of wickedness he considered to be embodied in what is commonly presented to mankind as the creed of Christianity." (*Ibid.*) There is an outburst of passion, not to say malevolence, in these expressions which ill become philosphers when addressing mankind on any subject, least of all concerning codes of morals or systems of theology. For these are themes which demand to be treated with calmness and respect. How any "great thinker" could look upon the general effects wrought by Christianity, and review its influences on millions of the human race in all the relations of life, and then execrate Christianity as the "most perfect conception of wickedness," "a great moral evil," and the "*ne plus ultra* of wickedness," most rational persons who are not great thinkers will be unable to comprehend. It is not philosophy, even of a bad kind, to ascribe to Christianity those evils for which it alone, among all creeds or systems of thought, offers an adequate remedy. Mr. Mill could have used no stronger language if he had been dealing with the basest vices of mankind, or with a form of belief which recommended vice and cruelty and immorality as the first duties of life. He could, for instance, have used no stronger objurgations had he been describing the bloody rites of the Aztecs, or the licentious orgies of the Greeks or Romans, or fetichism, or devil-worship. It is intelligible that a man may refuse to believe the Christian religion; it is incomprehensible that he should sit down and calmly consider what it has done for mankind, and then revile it as Mr. Mill thought proper to do only a short time before his death.

For of himself he goes on to boast that he was "one of the very few examples in this country, of one who has, not thrown off religious belief, but never had it." (p. 43.) "I looked upon the modern, exactly as I did upon the ancient religion, as something which in no way concerned me." (*Ibid.*) Yet surely religion of some kind or other concerns every man—it is one of the departments of thought which great philosophers ought not to neglect. Mr. Mill repeatedly expresses his belief that "the current religious opinions are false and hurtful." He speaks of the doctrines of Christianity as "worthless heaps of received opinions." He wonders why that wise and excellent man, Rev. F. Maurice, clung to his faith, and ascribes the fact of his consistency to "timidity of conscience." "I have never been able to find any other explanation," he says. The explanation that Mr. Maurice really *believed* in what Mr. Mill regards as a worthless heap of received opinions, would not have been satisfactory to the philosopher's mind, because he regarded all men who did not see with his eyes as rogues or idiots. He tells us that he agreed with Comte in holding that the "moral and intellectual ascendency once exercised by priests"—by which he appears to mean all ministers of religion—"must in time pass into the hands of philosophers." And he has already explained that what the philosophers will give the world will be, in place of God, the worship of man; in place of religion, a theory of logic; in place of the hope of everlasting life, a belief in the annihilation of the human race; in place of social laws founded on Christianity, a revised code under which every man shall do what is right in his own eyes, and, above all, have free (but not sensual) relations with the other sex. But how he proposed to enforce the non-sensual part of this intimacy he does not explain. The schemes of philosophers are not always perfect, nor have they yet succeeded in controlling the sexual relations. Where religion fails, atheism does not succeed. Yet Mr. Mill was satisfied that what he ironically calls his heretical opinions were "almost the only ones the assertion of which tends in any way to regenerate society." (p. 230.) He continues in the following language:

> "The old opinions in religion, morals, and politics are so much discredited in the more intellectual minds as to have lost the greater part of their efficacy for good, while they have still life enough in them to be a powerful obstacle to the growing up of any better opinion on those subjects. When the *philosophic mind of the world can no longer believe its religion* * * * a transitional period commences of weak convictions, paralyzed intellects, and growing laxity of principle, which cannot terminate until a renovation has been effected in the basis of their belief, leading to the evolution of some faith, whether religious or merely human, which they can really believe." (p. 239.)

And he congratulates himself upon the rapid growth of atheism, which he prefers to call by the name of "free speculation:"

> "More recently a spirit of free speculation has sprung up, giving a more encouraging prospect of the gradual emancipation of England, and concurring with the renewal under better auspices of the movement for political freedom in the rest of Europe, has given to the present condition of human affairs a more hopeful aspect." (p. 240.)

We have quoted these passages not without reluctance, for apart from their false reasoning and diseased egotism, we confess that we look upon some of them as full of the most horrible blasphemy—blasphemy not rendered less monstrous or offensive because it proceeds from a philosopher, and not from some miserable wretch who has abandoned all hope of God because he has broken every law of man. The worst excesses of men like Tom Paine are surpassed by John Stuart Mill, either in the words which he puts into his father's mouth, or in those for which, with greater manliness, he takes the responsibility himself. We need not dwell upon the extravagant vain-glory which leads him to assert that no "philosophic mind" can believe in the Christian religion, simply because he did not believe in it himself. We have just lost a philosophic mind in this country which was much greater and more enlightened than John Stuart Mill's, and yet which not only did not reject Christianity, but passed away from this world in full dependence upon it. And the consideration of such scenes as that—constantly occurring in every city and village in the world—should have checked Mr. John Stuart Mill's ribaldry and violence in attacking the Christian religion, even if no other circumstances had moved him. For eighteen hundred years that religion has been the only unfailing source of solace and strength to countless millions of our race. It has been the solitary ray of light in a gloomy sky. It has enabled myriads to endure all varieties and forms of suffering—the sufferings of the body, and the still more poignant sufferings of the mind—and to endure them not only with resignation, but with cheerfulness. It has nerved the weakest and the lowliest to go through unparalleled privations and dangers; it has carried hope and joy into the dungeon of the slave no less than into the palace of the king; it has stood by the side of the ever-open grave, and bidden the breaking heart not to despair, but to look upward, and to believe that beyond this world there is a home provided, in which the dread of death and partings will no more hang over us, and where those whom we have lost we shall see again. It does not, indeed, explain how this is to be accomplished. It does not tell us where the future world is, or in what way we shall be raised from the dead, or how and under what circumstances we shall be reunited to those who have gone before us. It simply bids us believe, and it tells us that whosoever does believe shall never die. It leaves us in the dark on all the great problems which the reason seeks to solve. It even warns us that when we seek to solve them we shall fail, but that hereafter all shall be made clear. It is enough.

Mr. Mill says that his father told him nothing could be known about God, "because we have no experience or authentic information from which" to judge. Since we cannot procure this "authentic information"—since it is not a matter to be decided by experiment, or by summoning God as a witness—Mr. Mill considers it slavish ignorance to believe at all. We must only have faith in that which we can see, feel, or hear. This may be a part of the new philosophy; it is no part of the Christian religion. Men worship God, not because they can see or find Him, but because they see His works—because they see also in their own lives the proofs of His existence, and because the Bible gives stronger proofs of that existence than philosophers can produce against it. For after all, it must be remembered that if we cannot *prove* there is a God, in the method demanded by the Mills and other philosophers, they cannot prove that there is *not* one. If they say "it all belongs to the unknowable—it is all a question of conjecture and probabilities"—we have a right to say that we will adhere to those conjectures and probabilities which are the most ennobling in their character, and which are calculated to produce the greatest happiness here, and to hold out the prospect of happiness hereafter. If I cannot prove that there is a future life, all the philosophers in the world cannot prove that there is not. They say it is improbable. I reply, it is not so improbable as your theory that man, capable of boundless cultivation and enlightenment, able already to weigh the planets and ascertain the atmosphere of the stars—endowed with an intellect which enables him to penetrate almost every mystery except that which surrounds his own sad existence—should have been gifted with transcendent qualities only that, after a few years of vain struggles and disappointments, he might sink into eternal nothingness. There is nothing in the Christian religion so repugnant to reason as *that* conjecture. Men worship God feebly and blindly, it is true, but they are more rational in doing that than they would be in denying the existence of a God, because they have no "authentic information"—no affidavits or certificates—about Him. Our forms of devotion may be erroneous, our systems full of blunders, our endeavors to search after the Creator wild and misplaced. But there is a constant cry for help proceeding from the created to the Creator—a confused and even foolish cry, it may be, but one not without its element of deep and solemn pathos. If we cannot picture to ourselves the manner of Being who hears it—if we grope all our lives in the dark—it is still possible to conceive of that Being as filled with compassion even for the imperfections and ignorances which try in vain to understand Him, and for the distress and desolation which are poured out before Him in endless waves. It is better to go on believing in Him, and in His willingness to hear and answer prayer, than to accept that debasing creed of man-worship and ultimate annihilation which Mr. Mill regards as the hope of the world. It is better that the mother should continue to believe that she will meet her child in heaven—that all is not over at the grave—than that she should worship a philosopher of flesh and blood, and regard that as the *summum bonum*. We cannot, indeed, prove anything; but while man exists, he will strive to find consolation amid the sorrows which accumulate round his few and evil days in the belief that there is a God above all who, in the midst of His power, will remember mercy; that the vague hopes and aspirations cherished here will be realized in the great hereafter; that there will be peace and happiness when the tragedy of this life is finished.

MUNICIPAL DEFALCATIONS.

The deficiency in the accounts of David A. Gage, the City Treasurer of Chicago, is the third example in as many months of the absurdity of the prevailing system of regulating the accounts of State and municipal Treasurers. First, there was Mr. Sprague's series of operations, whereby the actual and reported balances of certain city accounts of Brooklyn were made to show striking disparities; then occurred the revelation of the remarkable financial feats performed under the nose of the State Treasurer by one of his subordinates, and now comes the discovery, in a city which has always boasted of the honest administration of its finances, that the Treasurer is in default about half a million of dollars, and that but for the accident of his going out of office the deficiency might have remained unnoticed for years. In all three cases the system of checks, or rather absence of checks, upon the deposit of public money, was substantially the same. In all three cases, the tradition belonging to a primitive period of our administrative system had been preserved that the Treasurer was the actual bag-holder of the State or corporation. He might employ banks to assist him in finding safe custody for the money committed to his charge, or he might deposit it in his private safe. In either case, the public were supposed to have trusted the Treasurer absolutely and unreservedly, and it was believed to be their best policy to seek their sole security against misappropriation in the personal responsibility of the Treasurer and his bondsmen. We observe that, in spite of the lesson of the Gage defalcation, the law officer of the corporation of Chicago still holds to the opinion that this is the true theory under which to regulate the accountability of custodians of the public money. Even if the only question involved was whether the Treasurer of a State or corporation could steal more than his bondsmen could make good, this view would be open to numerous objections. As there are a good many other questions involved in cases of breach of public trust, the objections to the old-fashioned theory become more numerous still.

In the Chicago case, as in the Brooklyn case, the City Controller had no check upon the accounts of the Treasurer, save what was furnished from a comparison of the books kept in their respective offices. The Treasurer could withhold a deposit from bank; or take funds out of it for his private use, but so long as no record of the fact was made in the books publicly exhibited by him, his official associates had no means of finding out his breach of trust. The only precaution against discovery needed under such circumstances was to refrain from making improper drafts upon accounts which were liable to be drawn upon in full, and whose deficiency was, therefore, open to detection. Fraud, it will be seen, was temptingly easy in both cases, and there are scores of cities throughout the Union whose Treasury is equally open to the private manipulations of speculative or needy custodians. However ample may be the security possessed against ultimate loss, the fact that it offers so many facilities for unsuspected fraud is sufficient condemnation of the system in question. It is sheer nonsense to urge, as has been done in Chicago, that the moment a check is instituted upon the bank account of a Treasurer, that moment the city invalidates the responsibility of the Treasurer's bondsmen. The Legislature can impose such terms as it pleases upon municipal Treasurers, and yet can demand a weekly or daily examination of their deposit receipts. It is wrong to place any public servant in a position where the temptations are needlessly strong; it is wrong to encourage the idea that restitution can repair all the injury which attends a breach of public trust, and it is a mistake of the most flagrant kind to maintain a system under which public funds can be employed in stock gambling or any other kind of speculation to which their custodian may incline; and yet so long as he makes money instead of losing it, no harm is supposed to be done, and none can possibly be suspected.

New-York can hardly be said to have attained the ideal of municipal government, but it has enjoyed of late the unwonted privilege of looking calmly on while other cities were agitated over misappropriation of their finances. In this matter of the Treasurer's or Chamberlain's accounts, there has been perfected by this City a system of checks which Brooklyn has partially adopted, and which Chicago would do well to imitate. It counts for something, of course, that Mr. Lane is, perhaps, the most unexceptionable appointee of Mayor Havemeyer, and that his Deputy is a young man whose unblemished character and official rectitude have been placed in strong relief by the abuse with which the rowdy journals of the City have honored him ever since he helped to scrutinize their advertising bills. But apart altogether from the holders of the office, it counts for still more that the public interest is abundantly protected by the provisions of law. The Chamberlain must deposit the money intrusted to his care in certain designated banks, either on the day of receipt or the next business day thereafter. These institutions must transmit to the Controller a weekly statement of the amounts received and paid by them on City account. No money can be drawn from bank except on duly-authenticated warrants or checks countersigned by the Controller. Finally, the Chamberlain must exhibit his bank-book to the Controller as often as desired, and the Commissioners of Accounts must make a minute annual inspection of all his receipts and payments. Of course a tolerably compact Ring might swindle the public in spite of such checks, but if past experience cannot save the people of New-York from such an infliction, the general verdict will probably be that they deserved to be swindled.

THE BLACK ART IN IOWA.

Having previously tried the agencies for the detection of criminals employed by civilized communities, the residents of Wolcot, Iowa, began the study of magic about three years ago, for the purpose of gaining a sufficient familiarity with the secrets of nature to enable them to learn from stones, herbs, metals, and minerals the names of those who had stolen their property and otherwise offended them. Whether they included in their studies that kind of magic which Cornelius Agrippa called white or divine, has not been stated; but that they dabbled in what the same authority designated under the head of black or infernal, there is no reason whatever to doubt.

The first opportunity they seem to have had for testing the truth of the "science" in a way to carry conviction to the minds of the sceptics occurred in March, 1872. A Mr. Harry Knack, during that month, had fifty dollars stolen from him in a very mysterious manner. Mrs. Knack had not been a student of magic herself, but she was familiarly acquainted with the men and women of the neighborhood who were students, and to these she speedily made known the loss her husband had sustained. A council was called, and, after a very grave discussion of the subject, it was decided that a *séance* should be held at the house of the Knacks on the first favorable night. The planetary influences, it was absolutely necessary, should be of such a character as to leave nothing to desire, otherwise the wished-for discovery could not be made. Before the end of the month referred to, the class proceeded to Knack's, and solemnly began the work of fishing for the name of the thief. After numerous ineffectual attempts had been made to extract it from stones and herbs, it was at last decided to try metal and paper. A door-key and an old book were procured, and the latter having been hung upon the former and placed in the hands of two students, the work of discovery was commenced again. The prophecy of the leader of the class was that, by calling out the names of all the residents of the neighborhood one by one, the book would fall as soon as the thief's name was pronounced. The fact has not been recorded, but it certainly would not be too much to say that the hearts of the Knacks throbbed violently as each familiar name was pronounced. The list had no sooner added to it the name of Jacob Barker, a hitherto respectable person, than the book was wrenched violently from the key and dashed against the floor, to the terror of all spectators with the exception of the students, who, according to the best approved rules for the study of magic, were required to be no more susceptible to emotion than rocks. Barker was not present when the "awful revelation" was made, but the Knacks very soon afterward communicated it to him in a request for prompt restitution.

Whether Barker was or was not guilty of the offense charged against him, it would, of course, be difficult to say, inasmuch as there was no evidence against him beyond the mysterious dropping of the book, and that, to his mind, at least, was not enough to insure his conviction in a court of justice. He indignantly denied all knowledge of the fifty dollars. His neighbors, however, were not disposed to accept such a denial as proof positive of his innocence, any more than were the Knacks. Having shown, by the most unmistakable signs, that they doubted him, he was compelled finally to do either one of two things—remove to another State or institute legal proceedings against his accusers for defamation of character. He took the latter course. The case recently came to trial. The finding of the magicians was described in detail to the jury. Barker underwent a rigid cross-examination. He made no admissions that should be considered as damaging to his character. He was irritated at the suggestions of counsel, and no doubt gave replies to questions that were not exactly angelic, but there was nothing he said that could be considered as inconsistent with his innocence of the crime imputed to him. In spite of this fact, and, as we are assured, without a particle of evidence more conclusive than that which had already condemned Barker in the eyes of his townsmen, the jury found for the defense, which was as much as to say that it believed Barker to be what was indicated by the book and key at the *séance* of the Wolcot magicians. Now, in whatever light it may be viewed, this verdict, we fear, will have to be considered as very strongly favoring the presumption that the intelligence of the average Iowa juror is not of a much higher order than that which was recently displayed by a model jury in our own Court of General Sessions, in the case of an ex-bar-keeper, who, although he had admitted having "gouged" the only remaining eye out of the head of his victim, was nevertheless acquitted. Iowa would evidently be a good field for missionary labor.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. DENT AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—The remains of Frederick Dent, father-in-law of President Grant, arrived here early this morning, accompanied by the President, Gen. Babcock, Marshal Sharpe, Col. Casey, Frederick Dent, and Col. Fred. D. Grant. Quite a number of the old friends of the deceased, and intimate acquaintances of the President, received the remains at East St. Louis, and accompanied them as a guard of honor to the residence of Col. John C. Dent, son of deceased, where a great number of old citizens, friends, and former neighbors of the Dent family had assembled. Gen. John Pope, several other military officers, and a number of freedmen, formerly slaves of deceased, were also present. The funeral ceremonies, performed at 10 o'clock, were very brief. Rev. John H. Brooks, of the Presbyterian Church, South, read the services, and Rev. Dr. Morris, formerly Bishop of the Methodist Church, North, offered the closing prayer. The remains were then conveyed to Bellefontaine Cemetery, where they will be buried beside those of Mrs. Dent. The funeral cortége was quite long. The pall-bearers were selected from among the oldest citizens and friends of deceased.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The sale of seats for the three evening performances and the one matinée of Mr. Strakosch's artists, at the Academy, this week, will be entered upon to-morrow. Wednesday, Mme. Nilsson and the whole company will appear in "Gli Ugonotti;" Thursday, "Aida" will be given; "Lucia," with Mme. Nilsson is to be sung on Friday; and, at the Saturday matinée, "Aida" will once more be the attraction.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The second of a series of symphony concerts arranged by Mr. Theodore Thomas to extend over this Winter, will take place at Steinway Hall, Saturday evening next. The programme is of the usual high order, and concerning the excellence of the performance absolutely nothing in the way of promise need be said.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

After several weeks of careful preparation, the management of the Olympic will produce on Tuesday evening next a unique and peculiarly interesting entertainment for the Christmas holidays, founded upon the well-known Christmas story by Charles Dickens, related by Mr. Pickwick at the house of Old Wardell, called "Gabriel Grub, or The Goblins that Stole the Sexton." The story abounds in quaint and fantastic humor, dramatic incidents, a touch of exceeding pathos, combined with a pleasing moral. The dialogue has been carefully preserved, and the combined skill of the Majilton and Raynor families, aided by Prof. Nelson and sons, Mr. James Taylor, and nearly 200 well-disciplined auxiliaries, enables the management to produce the odd conception of the great author with unusual fidelity, while the reputation of the Olympic for the achievement of scenic, mechanical, and musical effects has insured a pleasing holiday entertainment. It is difficult to classify such a dramatic effort as this. It is neither a spectacle, a ballet, fairy-piece, farce, opera, tragedy, or comedy, yet has some of the elements of each. A pleasing prologue has been added to the story, and the adventures of the surly old sexton who digs graves on Christmas Eve, appear as a dream. The startling antics of the *Goblins* around *Gabriel*, in the church-yard, afford an ample field for the daring and extraordinary skill of the Majiltons, and two acts are skillfully interwoven, whereby their talents and that of the Raynors, and Nelson and sons, Taylor, and the auxiliaries are displayed in a series of grotesque combats, gymnastic feats, songs, glees, Christmas chimes, instrumental fantasia, &c. The beautiful tableaux shown by the *Goblins* to *Gabriel Grub*, of "The Happy Home," "The Child's Death-bed," and "Happy Old Age," are reproduced. Taken altogether, the piece has the elements of success, and unlike such entertainments generally, has a dramatic thread of humorous and moral story running through it that will render it interesting to all classes.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

The Union League Amateur Dramatic Association announce a performance at the Union League Theatre, on Saturday evening, Dec. 27, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry. The piece to be represented is Coyne's well-known comedy "A Widow Hunt"—perhaps better known under its original title of "Everybody's Friend"—with the following cast:

Major Wellington De Boots	Mr. Charles G. Shaw, Jr.
Felix Featherley	Mr. Mortimer Livingston
Frank Icebrook	Mr. Henry W. Livingston
Trap	Master Barret H. Van Auken, Jr.
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Evah Hamilton
Mrs. De Boots	Mrs. J. V. N. Smith
Mrs. Featherley	Miss Blanche De Lussan
Fanny	Miss Bessie Smith

We desire to call attention to the fact that, the expenses having been more than paid by the proceeds of tickets already sold, the price of every ticket hereafter purchased is a direct donation to this most worthy charity. They may be obtained at No. 154 West Fourteenth street, or at the Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. As the cast embraces experienced amateurs, there is no doubt of an enjoyable entertainment.

MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

In addition to the usual programme at Mr. Barnum's Exhibition on Friday evening, a grand military spectacle, entitled the "Battle of Bunker Hill," was introduced for the first time. It comprises five scenes, illustrating the encampments and reviews of the British and colonial troops preparatory to an engagement, and terminates with a terrific battle scene, in which an unprecedentedly large array of horsemen are made participants in the conflict. Quite a number of cannon are employed to impart an appearance of reality to the spectacle, and the camps and forts and tents and general scenic effects indicate great attention and expense in their preparation. The programme was interspersed with songs of a humorous and national character, and the first representation of the spectacle, on the whole, was regarded as a great success.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE THEATRES.

The intended representation of "The Man of Honor," at Wallack's, last evening, did not occur, a final rehearsal of the comedy by night being deemed necessary. "A Man of Honor" will be acted on Monday positively, Mr. Lester Wallack and most of the members of his company appearing in the new play....A change of bill is to be looked for at the Lyceum to-morrow, when Mr. Fechter is expected to perform in "The Wayside Inn;"—a fresh setting, if we are not mistaken, of "Robert Macaire."....Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport will to-morrow commence an engagement at Wood's Museum. "Hamlet" is to be acted Monday, and, during the week, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," "The Soldier of Fortune," "Black-eyed Susan," and "Jack Cade" will be represented. The matinée entertainments, except that of Saturday, are supplied by the company of the house, who figure in a spectacle called "Cherry and Fair Star."

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Jefferson was last week in Charleston. Mrs. Oates and her company will perform there this week....Mr. McCullough was at the Buffalo Academy of Music, and Miss Clara Morris will play there this week....Mr. Grau's English opera troupe was drawing large audiences at Hooley's, in Chicago....Miss Lotta was at McVicker's Theatre....Miss Carlotta Leclercq was last week in Cincinnati. So was Mr. John Collins....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at the National Theatre in Washington....The Kiralfys are performing in "The Naiad Queen" at the Boston Theatre....Monday and Tuesday Mr. Strakosch's Italian opera artists sing in Washington....Mr. J. K. Emmet was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia....Mr. Dominick Murray was at the Arch Street Theatre....Mr. J. T. Raymond was at the Museum in Philadelphia....Miss Charlotte Cushman read in Philadelphia last week, and reads this week in Baltimore....Mr. Edwin Booth was at the Providence Opera-house.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Government has announced that the performances of French opera will occur for the present at the Italiens Theatre on the "off nights" of the Italian opera....Mr. F. C. Burnand is giving a series of "Happy Thought" readings....Miss Wallis has appeared in "Romeo and Juliet" at Drury Lane, with partial success only....Mr. Albery's new comedy of "Married" is thus commented upon in the critique of the London *Daily Telegraph* on its performances at the Royalty Theatre: "Suppose two merry madcap girls, shut up in a lonely country house in Scotland, partly from mischief and partly from a wicked desire to worry a prosy old Scotch retainer, keeping guard over the pretty birds, arranged on a liberal scale an elaborate practical joke. Suppose again, that the wild and thoughtless jest took something like the following turn—that *Emily Spottiswoode*, the daughter of the house, a tall, stalwart, buxom young lady, dressed up in the clothes of her brother *Rab*, a particularly thin and elegant young man, went arm in arm to the nearest Scotch kirk, with her school-fellow and intimate friend, playfully called '*Aunt Anne*,' and got married! Suppose the minister foolish enough to be hoodwinked, the marriage correctly solemnised, the register successfully forged, the ceremony over without detection, and the girls tête-à-tête at the breakfast table, calmly considering the effect of their girlish folly. We can hear hundreds of people exclaiming that they never could suppose anything so preposterous and ridiculous. We can fancy matter-of-fact folks declaring that, after all, such things have happened, and that they have 'seen such a case in the papers.' We can believe that such an eccentric idea might have been usefully employed for the purpose of a short magazine story. We can understand that such a subject would commend itself to a writer of farces; but that a thin, far-fetched motive of this kind should have been considered by a dramatist as sufficient for a three-act modern

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comedy fairly astonishes us. Yet it is the case. This feminine jest, this girl marriage, is the foundation-stone of Mr. James Albery's new and original comedy called 'Married.' It did not require a conjuror to tell us that a most skillful hand and ingenious fancy would be necessary before substance could be obtained from so faint a dramatic shadow. A mock marriage of this kind, dangerous in essence, and ugly in suggestion, may, at first sight, call up farcical situations and elaborate imbroglio; but in the present instance it has been found quite useless for the purposes of English comedy. Mr. Albery never once makes headway against the current rushing and tearing against him. He is swamped and baffled almost from the commencement. Never once does he place the clear lines of his story fairly before the audience. The plot, misty at the outset, becomes eventually enshrouded in a dense fog; and the play has proceeded a very short distance before we see that the author has been conquered by his subject, and has given himself over in despair to the hack comic effects which can never save his play, though they may possibly make it occasionally amusing. With some success the supposed husband, *Robert Spotiswoode*, is kept out of the way for three acts, and the inevitable explanation is tardily postponed, but never once does the leading idea commend itself to the audience, on no occasion is sympathy expressed for the girls, whose jest is suggestive of so much disaster, and we question if many in the audience, on the fall of the curtain, could clearly explain the movements and the intentions of the various characters. The play," adds the article we quote from, "was originally announced with the combined names of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson and Mr. James Albery. Mr. Robertson's name was subsequently withdrawn, but without any explanation as to its use or disuse. 'Married,' as now acted, is announced 'as written by Mr. James Albery,' so there is little need to point out how the comedy differs from the style with which we are happily so familiar at Mrs. Bancroft's theatre."....The London *Echo* remarks that the story of the "Marriage of Figaro" has been produced at the Olympic Theatre, under the title of "The School for Intrigue," imitated from Beaumarchais, by J. Mortimer, with all that an enterprising manager could do to give effect, by means of capital scenery and dresses designed for the occasion by M. Faustin. "The translation," it adds, "is very free, decidedly smart, and the principle and character French in the extreme."....The Paris correspondent of the London Daily *Telegraph* writes: "The long success of 'La Timbale d'Argent,' at the Bouffes-Parisiens, has been at length broken by the production of a similar piece, 'La Quenouille de Verre,' which bids fair to rival its predecessor in longevity. The subject of the piece is very droll. A certain *connétable*, who keeps up his character for medievalism by talking Rabelaisian French, is in the habit of making frequent excursions from his ancient château. His excuse is that he goes to fight the Saracens, but his real object is to extend the privileges of his *droit du seigneur* far and wide. His personal license does not, however, prevent him from looking with suspicion on the ladies of his own establishment. Before he leaves on any expedition he has the habit of intrusting to his wife and to each of her attendants a distaff of glass, which has the strange property of breaking whenever its owner forgets her duties to her absent lord. I need not describe the story. The intelligent reader who has seen the 'Timbale D'Argent' will readily imagine how often the '*quenouilles de verre*' are endangered. The *connétable's* wife keeps hers intact until her husband, on his return, makes love to her, under the delusion that she is a *fiancée* over whom he has seigneurial rights. This slight framework extends over three acts; but the brisk dialogue of Monsieur Heugel, son of the famous music publisher, and the bright, tuneful, and well-written music of M. Griseart, fill up the time so pleasantly that the listeners find the opera too short rather than too long. The success of the piece is in great part owing to the extraordinary attractiveness of the two principal actresses. Mme. Judic, in the *connétable's* lady, has a part exactly suited to her peculiar talent. She sings as charmingly as ever, and she contrives to put on an ingenuous air which robs the boldest innuendoes—and some are very bold—of all their coarseness. She has an excellent partner in Mme. Peschard, who impersonates a certain impetuous lover, the *Chevalier Myosotis*, and who wears her unequivocally masculine costume with a *desinvoltura* rarely seen in a woman. Equally handsome in face and figure, she adds to these indispensable requisites a brilliant voice and much musical skill. Altogether, the Bouffes-Parisiens is a theatre where Englishmen may be certain to pass a pleasant evening. But 'La Quenouille de Verre' is not a piece to which, as French farce-writers have it, a young lady should take her mother."....Writing from St. Petersburg on Dec. 1, the correspondent of the *London Daily Standard* says: "On Monday, to the great joy of the frequenters of the opera, Patti reappeared on the stage of the Great Theatre. She returned to St. Petersburg last week, fresh from the triumphs she had just achieved at Moscow, where the excitement of the audience on the night of her farewell benefit at the ancient capital surpassed everything that has ever been seen even in Russia. In the course of the evening she was called out no less than a hundred times; a magnificent brooch set in diamonds and pearls was presented to her by the subscribers; bouquets were showered from all parts of the house; and at the end of the opera more than five hundred were thrown upon the stage, which was literally covered with flowers. It must not be supposed that St. Petersburg is far behind Moscow in these extraordinary demonstrations. Last year when Nilsson left the theatre after her benefit she had two carriages, one for herself and one for her flowers, and the latter was literally crammed with the trophies she had received. It is not only the *jeunesse dorée* who take part in these displays, old men are carried away by the madness of the moment, and even women are drawn into the current. Nilsson's dress was literally torn to shreds by admirers, who wished to have some souvenir of the divine singer, and women vied with each other for the honor of kissing her hand. We are not living in a latitude where the expense of a cartload of flowers more or less is hardly a consideration, but all these wreaths and baskets and enormous bouquets are produced here in Russia in the month of November. If we reflect for a moment on the outlay in fuel and labor which a single bouquet represents, we shall be able to form some idea of the cost of such a vast quantity of flowers as a Russian audience throws at the feet of its favorites. The wonder is how they can be supplied. The competition among the buyers is so great that the sellers demand exorbitant prices. Very few bouquets cost less than three guineas, most of them much more; so that the money thrown away at the famous benefit at Moscow must have been enormous. No one who is able to appreciate the highest description of talent would grudge to such distinguished *artistes* as Patti and Nilsson every reasonable tribute of admiration, but such senseless manifestations ought to be checked. If those who indulge in them were to think of the hundreds of starving families in Samara, and of the ridicule to which they expose themselves, they would, perhaps, be less lavish in their expenditure and confine their admiration within reasonable limits"....A curious book has just been published in Paris, entitled *L'Envers du Théâtre*, (the wrong side of a theatre,) by M. Jules Moynet, a distinguished scene-painter at both the Opéra and the Opéra Comique. The writer takes us into the lowest regions under the stage, makes us climb up to the flies, explains all the manœuvres, works the traps before our eyes, and initiates us into all the mysteries of counterpoise; he indicates how the transmutations are managed, and how the metamorphoses which astonish us are executed, by wha prodigy an old witch throws off her sordid rags to become all at once a brilliant fairy, radiant in youth and beauty; shows by what mechanism a vessel is tossed on the stormy sea, by the aid of what procedure a forest is changed into a dazzling palace, a landscape into a saloon, a drawing-room into a desert. He explains the mode of producing light and shade in the scenery, and tells how the painters manage to produce their *chefs d'œuvre*. M. Moynet completes his work by some details relative to the cost of scenery in several celebrated operas and ballets: Thus, the expenses incurred for "Le Philtre" were 3,667 francs; "Robert-le-Diable," 45,545 francs; "La Sylphide," 10,288 francs; "La Tentation," 45,948 francs; "Le Serment," 4,700 francs; "Nathalie," 20,076 francs; "Gustave, ou le Bal Masqué," 28,791 francs; "Ali-Baba," 14,047 francs; "La Révolte au Sérail," 25,370 francs; "Don Juan," 27,300 francs; "La Vestale," 1,650 francs; "La Tempête," 24,170 francs, and "La Juive," 44,999 francs. "One might," he adds, "estimate the sum required for costumes and accessories for each of those works at a similar amount. Moreover, the fact should be remarked, that for all the pieces mounted in a large theatre like the Opera, provided with a considerable amount of properties, the stores of scenery and wardrobe always furnish a greater or less contingent." And, he informs us that the fairy-piece "Cendrillon," brought out in a house unprovided with material, and obliged to have everything new, cost 247,000 francs; "Hamlet," notwithstanding the resources of the Opera, had no less than 100,893 francs expended on it; "Faust," 118,091 francs; and "Don Carlos," 124,288 francs....Signor Ernesto Rossi was to give twelve performances at the An der Wien-Theatre in the course of December. He was to act in "Amleto," "Otello," "Giulietta e Romeo," and "Il Mercante di Venezia" of Shakespeare; the "Oreste" of Alfieri; "Gli Innamorati" and "Le Gelosie di Lindoro" of Goldoni; "Francesca da Rimini" of Pellico; "Antonio Foscarini" of G. B. Niccolini; and the "Louis IX." of Casimir Delavigne.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The attention of Health Inspector Cannon, of Jersey City, was called to a basement at No. 322 Palisade avenue, yesterday, and he burst open the doors to find the cause of a stench complained of by the neighbors. He found that the place, which had been hired by one Wm. Weigh in October as a fish market, was full of decayed fish and oysters. These were speedily cleared out and the place fumigated. Further inquiry revealed the fact that Weigh hired the place to open a fish market on Dec. 1, and had laid in a stock of choice fish for the opening. Since that time he has not been seen nor heard of, nor has there been any claimants for money, as all his bills were paid cash. No reason is known why he should have gone away, and it is feared something has happened to him.

THE BROOKLYN NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The night schools in connection with the Brooklyn Board of Education have been so well attended this Winter that it has been decided to keep them open up to the 1st of February. The school in Adams street, conducted by Mr. Conkling, Principal of Public School No. 5, has shown a marked degree of excellence, and on Friday evening the pupils entertained a large audience by well-delivered recitations, declamations, and singing. The visitors inspected the copy-books, after which the trustees present made brief addresses alluding to the evident progress made by the pupils in their studies, and paid a deserved tribute to the teachers for their attention.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

In the stock market yesterday there was a general advance in prices as compared with the closing quotations of the evening before. Gold showed a downward tendency. At the Sub-Treasury during the week $215,539 were paid in gold on account of interest, and $519,000 in redemption of United States bonds. The receipts for Customs amounted to $1,589,310. In relation to the bonds of 1874 the following important notice from the Secretary of the Treasury was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday:

Holders of registered or coupon bonds of the above loan may exchange them on or before Feb. 1, 1874, for new five per cent. bonds of the funded loan, par for par.

Interest on the coupon bonds will cease Jan. 1, 1874; except that upon those which may be exchanged on or before Feb. 1, 1874, interest will be allowed up to that date, as the law provides.

Upon all new fives issued in exchange, interest will begin to run Feb. 1, 1874, and all interest due up to that date will be paid at the time of exchange without rebate.

No exchanges can be made after Feb. 1, 1874. All coupon bonds not exchanged on or before that date will be paid in coin, with interest to Jan. 1, 1874, when the interest will cease to run.

United States securities of above-mentioned loan forwarded for redemption or exchange should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

FAILURE OF A COTTON BROKER.

In the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, it was announced that F. W. Kloppenburg, a member of the Exchange, had suspended. It is stated that the failure involves about $50,000. All claims against the suspended firm are to be presented to the Supervising Committee of the Exchange.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Naval Store Committee of the Produce Exchange will, at their next meeting, act upon a new set of rules which has been proposed by a committee appointed for the purpose. Most important among them are the following:

All contracts for the purchase or sale of spirits turpentine in shipping order shall be on the basis and at the rate of seven pounds net weight per gallon.

Spirits turpentine barrels and their contents shall be weighed by half-pounds, and have their gross weight distinctly and conspicuously marked, while the actual tare of every barrel, after being properly glued, shall be indelibly branded on one or both heads.

Buyers may examine and test, at their own expense, the accuracy of marked weights and tares to the extent of ten per cent. of any lot, and the average difference thus ascertained shall be accepted as that existing between the actual and marked weights and tares—buyer or seller, as the case may be, receiving credit for such difference.

Tares thus rectified shall be cut on the head, in correction of original brand.

HOWES & MACY DECLARED BANKRUPTS.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of Alonzo R. Morgan against Howes & Macy came up for hearing, upon the petition to have the latter firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. Counsel appeared for the defendants, but made no answer. An order was therefore issued by the court in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

A motion was yesterday made before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, on behalf of J. Carpentier, for an order allowing him to enter proof of his claim against the Market Savings Bank, now in bankruptcy. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

It was reported yesterday that the following firms had suspended: F. R. Josselyn, jobber in carpet warps and cotton yarns. The house does business at No. 355 Canal street. The liabilities amount to about $50,000. Frank & Kastor, furnishing goods, at No. 10 Walker street; liabilities upward of $150,000; and P. Landecker, wholesale furnishing goods, at No. 8 Walker street; obligations, $55,000. Oberholser & Keefer, of No. 327 Broadway, will pay ninety per cent. of their liabilities, and resume business after the New Year.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK RESUMES.

In the United States Court, Trenton, N. J., yesterday, it was announced that the difficulties of the Hoboken Savings Bank had been satisfactorily arranged. The petitioning creditor having withdrawn his suit, and the claim against Fisk & Hatch for $94,000, having been adjusted, the business of the bank will go on as heretofore.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Some private bankers of New-York, who visited Washington this week to confer with the Controller of the Currency relative to the bill introduced in Congress to authorize free banking, obtained assurances from that officer that the bill would undoubtedly be passed, and at an early day.

At Washington, D. C., a regular board for operations in stocks and securities will be organized, and hold its first session on Tuesday next, the 23d instant.

HENRY GENET.

THE PRISONER STILL IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF—THE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS TO BE PRESENTED ON MONDAY.

Judge Daniels immediately after taking his seat in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, intimated to the counsel in the Genet case that no action would be taken on the presentation of the bill of exceptions till to-morrow. The defendant entered court at the appointed time in custody of Deputy Sheriff Shields. He exhibited a buoyancy of spirit which could have been scarcely expected from one in his awkward position, and talked to those of his friends who were in court as though he had no consciousness of the verdict rendered by the jury on the previous day. On the adjournment of the court Genet was conveyed into the anteroom to await the preparations for his removal. He refused to see anybody save his immediate friends. Frequently he expressed disappointment at the result of the verdict, but spoke confidently of its reversal, on the exceptions taken by his counsel during the trial. He was subsequently removed in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Cahill, and was supposed to be taken to his own residence. Assistant Sheriff Joel A. Stevens stated that he would remain in charge of the Sheriffs until after the pronouncement of the sentence, but he would not be subjected to any unnecessary annoyance, and that he would not be precluded from settling up his business affairs.

THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held last evening in Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street. There was a full attendance of the delegates present. The Committee on Naturalization reported that during the months of October and November last, the committee had procured certificates of naturalization for 1,193 persons, and had aided 508 persons in obtaining certificates for those which had been lost, making a total for the two months of 1,701. The Committee on Printing reported that the sum of $7,050 cost of bills of election had been paid, being a great decrease from the amount of that bill in former years.

The report of the Treasurer was then submitted, but being a lengthy document, only the totals were read for the past year, and are as follows: Receipts, $60,820 82; expenditures, $53,251 74, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $7,569 08. This was examined by the Auditing Committee and reported correct. These reports were ordered to be filed. The report of the Committee on Organization was then read, calling for primary elections on the 29th of December, 1873, in each Assembly District in the City, to elect delegates to the General Committee, who will meet for the purpose of organization at Tammany Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 8, 1874, and that each of the District General Committees meet at their several head-quarters on the 15th of January, 1874.

This report, on motion of John Kelly, was referred back to the Committee on Organization, not being wholly perfect.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Committee on Organization was ordered to be continued, with full power, untill the reorganization of the new Committee on Organization for 1874.

The Committee on Organization reported the resignation of John Jasper as a delegate to the General Committee from the Nineteenth Assembly District, and the election in his stead of Thomas Callaghan, which was confirmed. The resignation of John J. Blair, from the Fourth Assembly District, was also accepted.

The following resolutions were offered by Alfred T. Ackert and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Great public wrongs have been committed by individuals holding high official position; and

Whereas, Through the earnest and untiring energy of our present prosecuting officers and able assistants, assisted by true and patriotic men of both political parties, some of these wrong-doers have been brought to justice; therefore,

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this City and County in the vindication of the law, and return our thanks to all who have assisted in securing this triumph in our courts, and that our justices, juries, and attorneys, who have been so faithful to society, are entitled to the gratitude of all good and honest citizens.

Resolutions were also adopted returning thanks to John W. Chandler, Chairman of the General Committee, and its Secretaries, Alfred T. Eckert, Edward L. Donnelly, William H. Quincy, and John Reid.

On motion the committee then adjourned sine die.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES.

Last evening the large hall of the Cooper Union was well filled on the occasion of a lecture by Dr. F. A. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, on the "Dawn of Animal Life." The lecture was given in the interests of the Cooper Union free course of lectures for the people, which have been largely attended since the opening of the season. The lecturer traced the progress of life in the lower animals from the Laurentian period, where, he said, geology had its origin. Beyond the period in which the Laurentian rocks had their formation the geologist could not go, but the existence of limestone, of carbon in the crislatine form of graphite and iron ore seemed to indicate a very early stage of animal life. The oldest animal ore known was the Josoulan, the fossil remains of which compose the Laurentian rocks of limestone. Hypotheses, he said, were apt to take the form of superstitions, and exclude further inquiry, while true science consisted in an examination of facts.

A DARING OUTRAGE.

SUCCESSFUL RAID OF MASKED THIEVES UPON THE UNION COURSE STABLES, LONG ISLAND—$1,500 TAKEN FROM THE SAFE.

For a year past a gang of thieves, having their head-quarters at Cypress Hills, have been committing depredations in various parts of Queens County. Farmers have frequently been stopped on the road by these desperadoes and robbed, generally with impunity. Only about a week ago two of the gang stopped a farmer on the Jamaica turnpike, quite near to the village, threatened his life with pistols, and robbed him of the proceeds of the sale of a load of straw, amounting to $17 50. Although this gang is well known to the Police, its members have hitherto escaped arrest. The latest outrage committed by them, however, is likely to lead to their extermination, as the officers have now determined to take them dead or alive. Should they offer the least resistance when found, they will be shot down without hesitation. The outrage which has led to this determination on the part of the Police, was committed at an early hour yesterday morning. About 1:30 o'clock six men, disguised with masks, visited the car-stables of the East New-York and Jamaica Horse Railroad Company, at the Union Course. Robert Beatty, the night watchman of the premises, was at the time in the company's office, and when they knocked refused them admission. They then burst open the door, and seizing Beatty, securely bound him with a rope, threatening his life at the same time if he made any outcry. One of them then thrust a cotton handkerchief into his mouth and rammed it in with the barrel of a cocked pistol, making the gag complete by tying another handkerchief over his mouth. The ruffians then took the keys of the blacksmith's shop from Beatty's pocket, unlocked the shop, and securing a sledge-hammer and a number of cold-chisels, with the aid of a light which they took from the office, soon returned, and proceeded to break open a heavy iron safe, after placing a guard over the helpless watchman, and posting two men outside as sentinels. They finally succeeded in effecting an entrance into the safe, after about three hours' hard labor, and obtained from it over $1,500 in money, including between $300 and $400 in gold coin. They then took their departure, leaving Beatty still gagged and bound. After considerable effort he got his hands free, and, relieving his mouth from the gag, gave an alarm. Several farmers passing at the time in their wagons were apparently too much frightened to render him any assistance, and whipped up their horses to get out of the neighborhood. Finally, it being now about daylight, some of the car drivers arrived to commence their day's work, when word of the robbery was dispatched to the authorities at Jamaica, and a hunt for the desperadoes was immediately commenced. Beatty is sure that he recognized one of the men, notwithstanding his disguise, and his arrest is only a matter of time. It is pretty certain that some, if not all, of the thieves were well acquainted with the premises, as a watch-dog, generally on the alert for intruders, made no demonstrations of hostility, but, on the contrary, followed the men around as though he knew them. The occurrence has created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, and every man has for the time being constituted himself an aid to the Police. It is barely possible that any member of the gang can escape.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Emil Haas, a merchant, doing business at No. 19 South William street, and William Carrere, a clerk in his employ, were arraigned at the Tombs, before Judge Bixby, yesterday, charged with attempting, by conspiracy, to convict G. L. and Solomon Simpson, of burglary and false evidence. The facts in the case, as stated by Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the complainants, are simply as follows: Up to July, 1872, a silent copartnership had existed between Haas and Solomon Simpson, which was then dissolved, Haas accusing Simpson of having overdrawn the profit account to the amount of $12,000. On the other hand Simpson claimed that the sum of $7,000 was due him. A civil suit was begun before Judge Larremore, who ordered a reference before Mr. Kelley, at which Haas was to produce the books and accounts of the establishment in order that they might be examined by experts. This reference was to begin to-morrow. On the 18th of August Haas alleged that his store had been entered by thieves and the books and accounts stolen out of the safe. It was asserted at the time that the Simpsons had instigated the robbery. The Simpsons employed Alexander G. Sisson, a private detective, who disguised himself as Haas' brother-in-law, just arrived from England, and gained Haas' confidence. He learned that Haas had procured J. Fred Baylis and J. Miller, a porter in the store, to swear to two affidavits that the Simpsons had arranged with them to leave the store open in order that the books might be stolen, and that the arrangements were carried into effect on the evening of the 18th of August. Carrere, who was an absconding clerk of G. L. Simpson, offered for $500 to give similar evidence. Justice Bixby held Haas and Carrere for trial.

CAPT. CAFFREY'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Last night at about 8:30 o'clock, a young man, who described himself as a truck driver, rushed wildly into the station-house of the Second Precinct, and asked Sergt. Devoe, who was on duty, whether any of his men had found his money. "What money?" said the Sergeant. "My wages; I am sure I lost it coming down Beekman street. There was $14 in all," said the man. Capt. Caffrey, who was seated in the inner room, here interrupted the colloquy by saying, "Here, young man, tell me how many glasses of ale you drank to-day?" "I did not drink any, Sir; I am a working man, and have a wife and three children at home; I only drank one glass of lager." "Lager," said the Captain, contemptuously; "lager; yes, you drank more than one glass. Now, look here, listen to me now, and don't interrupt; you go right home. That money you will never see again; it is gone irremediably. But let me give you a word of advice. You say you are a working man, and that you take one glass of lager a day. Don't take it. Let it alone. Instead of spending that five cent piece for lager, you put it in a safe, and then as you say you have a wife and children, when next Christmas comes around your wife will have money to buy her a new dress with, and something left to buy some toys for your little children. Don't drink any more lager, and don't go with those who do, because if you do you will lose that which is more valuable than money—your character, and perhaps your life." The man burst into tears, and hid his face in his hands. "That's God's truth, Captain," he sobbed, "and I will do as you say."

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

The case of Mrs. Hardin, or Walker, who seeks to obtain letters of administration to the estate of the late George Hardin, who is supposed to have died intestate, on the ground that she was the lawful wife of deceased, came up for hearing again yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. J. E. Burrill appeared for the contestants, and Judge J. K. Porter for the alleged widow, who is the claimant. Several witnesses were examined, and certified to the identity of Robert Walker, the husband of the claimant, and from whom she has never been divorced. Mr. Gray, a nephew of deceased and one of the contestants in the suit, was also examined, and gave evidence showing that he had frequently visited deceased, and had never heard him call the claimant by any name, and that he had never understood that they were married. He also produced a will made by deceased fifty years since, which had been found among his father's papers in Ireland, and which was signed by deceased and attested by two witnesses. By this will, the property is left to the brothers of the testator. Mr. Burrill sought to introduce this paper, simply as a declaration, but the Surrogate ruled it out. At a future time it is proposed to go into the proof of this will. The case was then adjourned.

ANOTHER ARSON CASE.

On the evening of Sept. 30 a fire occurred at the residence of Philip Goodman, No. 201 Division street. The circumstances surrounding the fire were regarded by Fire Marshal Sheldon as very suspicious, and since that time he has been engaged in investigating the matter. About two weeks ago, on the day that Aaron Harris was convicted of perjury, in making a false statement in relation to his loss by a fire at his cigar manufactory in Hester street, Goodman disappeared, and it was ascertained that he had left the City. During his absence the evidence in the case was presented to the Grand Jury, who found an indictment against Goodman and his wife for arson. Search was made for the fugitive, and on Friday night last he was arrested in Buffalo, by Officer Reinisch, of the Fire Marshal's office, on a bench warrant issued by District Attorney Phelps. On the same evening Mrs. Goodman was arrested in this City by Detective Dyer, of the Tenth Precinct. Goodman was brought to this City yesterday, and both he and his wife are now locked up in the Tombs to await trial.

INTERESTING TO SPORTSMEN.

Sportsmen will be interested in the story of recent proceedings before the Supreme Court at Riverhead, in which the South-side Sportsman's Club was plaintiff and John Kortright defendant. The plaintiffs are the well-known shooting and fishing club, of which Recorder Hackett is President, and John E. Devlin counsel, and own some 900 acres of sporting preserves in the town of Islip. The defendant is a fisherman at Amityville, some fifteen miles west of the club grounds. On the night of Sunday, 16th of March last, a windy, rainy, tempestuous night, he, in company with three other Amityvillians, were detected by one of the club's boatmen on watch in drawing a net in Connetquot Creek, into which they had sailed and rowed from the South Bay. The club, determined to protect its property and fishing privileges, brought action against the trespassers. The jury was out all night, and in the morning rendered a verdict of $25 for plaintiffs, which, as the title of the club to its property came in question, is understood to carry full costs in each of the suits. These will amount to about $150, besides defendant's expenses and loss of time in attending court and their own counsel fees, making up the pleasant sum of about $300 for one night's fishing. The value of the fish taken was about $10.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

At a regular communication of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. and A. M., held on Friday evening, the 19th inst., the following were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year: Albert H. Dakin, Master; Edwin B. Dakin, Senior Warden; Thomas T. Allan, Junior Warden; Henry Simpson, Treasurer; George W. Duryee, Secretary; William H. Corsa, Senior Deacon; Thomas Byrnes, Junior Deacon; George Mears, S. M. of C.; Charles J. Crammer, M. D., J. M. of C.; John Hinds, Marshal; W. George Illsley, Organist; Wm. Smith, Tiler.

At the annual election of officers of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M., the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year: E. M. L. Ehlers, Master; F. B. Whitfield, S. W.; A. S. Van Note, J. W.; J. R. Hatheway, Treasurer; Wm. H. Taylor, Secretary; J. E. Flagler, S. D.; J. W. Coburn, J. D.; H. G. Pearson, J. D. Carroll, M. C.; W. H. Benjamin, Marshal; W. D. G. Hyer, J. Johnson, Stewards; A. Johnson, Organist; A. G. Dawes, Tiler; H. G. Carter, D. S. Riddle, T. F. W. Taylor, Trustees.

At the annual communication of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, the following were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: John Griffin, Master; E. B. Valentine, Senior Warden; S. Lawrence, Junior Warden; José R. Ferrer, Treasurer; Frank E. Moran, Secretary; Louis Bach, Senior Deacon; John T. Logan, Junior Deacon; Thos. H. Hopkins, Jr., and Morris Simmonds, Masters of Ceremonies; G. A. Fuller and H. C. Morrice, Stewards; Jas. R. Elsey, C. S. Odell, and Thos. B. Davis, Trustees; Chas. D. Brown, Chaplain; Wm. G. Hay, Marshal; C. E. Kimball, Organist; Benj. R. Maginly, Tiler.

At a regular communication of Kane Lodge No. 454, F. and A. M., held Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Irah Chase, Master; James F. Hall, S. W.; Wm. A. Woodhull, J. W.; S. A. Bunce, Treasurer; Floyd Clarkson, Secretary. R. H. Thomas, G. B. Docharty, Charles Roome, Trustees.

At the annual communication of Puritan Lodge No. 339, F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Isaac H. Brown, Master; Henry Metzger, Senior Warden; Wm. Van Winkle, Junior Warden; Richard A. Olmstead, Treasurer; Oliver Green, Secretary; Matthew Law, John H. Zindell, and James Moore, Trustees; David H. Mandeville, Senior Deacon; John C. Linebeck, Junior Deacon; James Pursley and Joseph E. Hoffman, Masters of Ceremonies; James Y. De Wolf and Matthew W. Berryman, Stewards; Rev. John W. Kramer, Chaplain; Robert Scott, Marshal; Ralph Archbold, James Dodd, and Wm. J. Thirlwell, Standing Committee; C. E. Kimball, Organist; Jacob H. Murray, Tiler.

At the annual election of Worth Lodge No. 210, F. and A. M., held yesterday, the following officers were elected: August H. Bruning, Master; John F. Duls, S. Warden; James Glastaeter, J. Warden; Stephen A. Jenks, Treasurer; John W. Tixson, S. Secretary; Thomas P. Bolles, S. Deacon; Peter Hoyns, J. Deacon; Wm. H. Caldwell, James Glastaeter, Anthony J. Allaire, Trustees; Rasmus J. L. Rieler, S. M. C.; Charles Blake, J. M. C.; Wm. W. Galtaudett, Tiler.

At the annual election of the Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., the following officers were elected: Master, Charles A. Jackson; Senior Warden, Jay C. Young; Junior Warden, Charles F. Allen; Treasurer, Wm. D. Everit; Secretary, C. Buckingham, Jr.; Trustees, J. Brice, H. N. Morgan, Wm. Davis; Senior Deacon, Theodore D. Rich; Junior Deacon, Charles S. Arthur; Chaplains, R. W. Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rev. George Nixon, Rev. Royal Marshall, Rev. C. B. Coffin; Senior Steward, W. A. Barnes; Junior Steward, T. H. Newell; Senior Master of Ceremonies, William H. Field; Junior Master of Ceremonies, D. Jackson; Marshal, Paul F. Schoen; Organist, E. Miller; Tiler, Wm. Smith.

THE FLEMINGTON WIFE MURDER.

The trial of Edward Brennan for the murder of his wife at Highbridge, Hunterdon County, N. J., was resumed at Flemington, yesterday. A number of witnesses were called to show that Brennan and his wife were on quarrelsome terms, and to identify the articles found where the murder was committed, but nothing of importance was elicited, and the prosecutor rested his case. Mr. Voorhees, of counsel for the defense, opened, saying they would show by medical authority that death had occurred from natural causes, and would show the good character of the prisoner. The accused, Edward Brennan, was then placed on the stand, and testified as follows: I came to America in 1869, and worked in the Taylor Iron Works from that time until five months ago, earning money enough to bring out my wife and brother. About a year and a half ago I built a house where I lived, and part of which I rented to John Brody and his wife. I was at home the day my wife died. She had been washing and was barefooted. She did not seem well, and when she was making the tea for supper I told her to go to bed. The children had not had tea, and were crying for something to eat. I went for some water for her, and she went up stairs, and coming down commenced again to make the tea by pouring it into cold water. I told her she would spoil it, and attempted to take it away from her, when she threw the whole on the floor. I then persuaded her to go to bed, and offered to assist her up stairs, as she said she was unable to go alone. She stopped in the hall and I went on with the child, which I had in my arms, and which she had been abusing. After putting the child to bed I came back and found her still standing at the head of the stairs.

At this point, and before the important portion of the prisoner's testimony had been reached, the court adjourned until Monday.

FOURTH WARD CELLARS TO BE VACATED.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Health, it was resolved that a number of cellars in the Fourth Ward, which were vacated by the Sanitary Police last Spring, and which have been recently occupied, should be again vacated. These cellars have been condemned as unfit for human habitation, and orders were issued yesterday by Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, to have them vacated by noon on Monday. In accordance with these orders the cellars of the following named premises will be raided on by the Health officers and the Sanitary Police, unless the tenants voluntarily vacate the same: No. 13 Oak street; No. 14 Dover street; Nos. 336, 338, and 344 Water street; No. 226 William street; No. 22 Catharine street; Nos. 9 and 68 James street; Nos. 79 and 81 Chatham street; No. 55 Rose street, and Nos. 10 and 29 North William street. The raid will commence at 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE HOWARD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Howard Relief Committee, No. 49 Leonard street, acknowledge the receipt of $50 from Alderman Van Schaick, for the benefit of the poor; J. L. Mott, iron works, has contributed a stove, worth $25; Miss Devoe, East Tenth street, and Miss Stevens, a quantity of bedding; Solomon Brothers, No. 71 Leonard street, eight beds and a quantity of bedding; Paton & Co., Broadway, blankets, value $30; Digs, Cunningham & Co., blankets, value, $12; Rev. John Parker, Mr. John Kayser, Mr. John Allen, Joseph Wild, Mrs. Matthews, J. D. Williams, William Waddell, and several others have sent in liberal contributions.

During the past week 442 persons were lodged, and 314 persons were fed by the institution, and the committee state that, had they four more stoves of medium size, they could accommodate 700 persons every week.

PERSONAL.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Col. T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Fenton, Gen. Butler, and Speaker Blaine were in the City yesterday, on the way from Washington to their respective homes.

Hon. Julius White, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic; Lieut. Commander A. H. Wright, United States Navy; Tom Karl, and Mme. Camilla Urso, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island; Ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, of Oregon; Charles Bradlaugh, of England; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rear Admiral W. R. Taylor, United States Navy; Hon. Charles Foster, member of Congress, of Ohio; Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Colorado, and Ex-Mayor Millard, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT AUCTION.

Munn & Cobb, No. 13 Dey street, being about to close the business of their American house, will sell at auction, on Monday, 22d; Tuesday, 23d, and Wednesday, 24th insts., their entire stock of elegant French clocks and bronzes. This is an opportunity that rarely occurs for buying cheaply, and purchasers should avail of it, in view of the approaching holiday season.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE EMPEROR'S DRINK.

The Cologne *Zeitung* says: At the grand dinner given in the Kaiser pavilion at Vienna, on the 19th of October, by the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by Prince Bismarck, the only champagne served was the Emperor's favorite wine, Heidsieck Dry Monopole.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

A Great Success.

We have this day (Saturday) reached the number of 70,000 patients to whom we have administered Laughing Gas for teeth extraction without pain or accident. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.—Falling, Loss and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Head, Alopecia, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. The Doctor permanently cures Moles and Warts. Also, Comedones, (black worms or grubs,) Moth Patches, Freckles, Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply Faces, Greasy and Odorous Skins, and all cutaneous eruptions upon the face or other parts of the body. *Advertisement.*

Economize in Hard Times.

Save your money, and make your own clothing on the celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machines, which can be purchased by making a small payment down and the balance payable in from one to two years. Salesroom at No. 707 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

"SAUNDERS," No. 7 Astor House, sells the finest imported Cutlery, Pocket-books, Dressing-cases, and Toilet Articles. Elegant cases of Scissors or Razors and fine Pocket Combination Knives at low prices.—*Advertisement.*

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES TO STRENGTHEN and improve the sight—Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses of extraordinary power. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use

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MARRIED.

MACKENZIE—ALKER.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Thomas Ducey, at the residence of the bride's parents, FRANK A. MACKENZIE to ADÈLE H., daughter of Henry Alker.

DIED.

BUEL.—In this City, the 18th inst., CAROLINE T., widow of the late Hon. A. W. Buel, of Detroit, Mich.

CEBALLOS.—On Friday, 19th of December, MARIA DEL CARMEN, aged 16 years, daughter of Juan Manuel Ceballos.

Funeral services Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 50th st., corner of Madison av.

DUMONT.—On Saturday evening, the 20th inst., ROBERT S. DUMONT, eldest son of Robert and Mary B. Dumont.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVISON.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, CLEMENT DAVISON, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, New-Utrecht, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in attendance at Green-Wood entrance until 2 P. M.

EVERDELL.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 20, MARY BANKER, widow of the late William Everdell, in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

FRIEDMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873, WILHELMINA, wife of Arnold Friedman, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 24 East 74th st., this Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

GREENE.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, 19th inst., SAMUEL HUNTINGTON GREENE, second son of the late Job and Lydia Ewing Greene, formerly of Boston, Mass.

His friends and those of his brother, E. D. E. Greene, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 West 46th st., on Monday afternoon, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston.

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

KUHNE.—On Friday, Dec. 19, of scarlet fever, HENRIETTA, daughter of Frederick and Josephine Kühne, in the 3d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 22 West 60th st., on Sunday Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KETCHAM.—On Friday morning, 19th inst., GEORGE KETCHAM, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Carroll Park M. E. Church, Carroll st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 12:30 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

PICKFORD.—On Saturday morning, 20th inst., FRANK, infant son of Isaac W. and Emily J. Pickford.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at No. 80 Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday at 2 P. M.

TOMES.—At Arcachon, France, on Tuesday, 2d inst., SARAH OTEY, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Tomes.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

TAGGARD.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 15, KLEBER DESAIX TAGGARD, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 West 42d st., on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TEN EYCK.—On Friday, Dec. 19, MARGARET, widow of Matthew Ten Eyck, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eliza Brown, No. 22 Waverley place, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21. Remains to be taken to Kingston for interment.

TOPPING.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1873, HESTER AMELIA, wife of Philip G. Topping, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Stanton Street Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 East 10th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARRIAGE NOTICE.
BALL OF MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4, K. T.

Carriages conveying company to the above ball, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, will enter Irving place from the north and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., taking up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. The rates will be $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more, any distance.

EDWARD TYNAN,
Captain Eighteenth Precinct Police.

DYSPEPSIA, COATED TONGUE, NAUSEA, headache, biliousness, torpid and diseased liver, constipated and irregular defecation, intermittent fever, malarial fevers and dumb ague are diseases entirely under the control of the delicious BETHESDA SPRING WATER. Patients whose cases had resisted all previous treatment are daily reporting to Dr. A. H. Heath their perfect restoration. The afflicted are unaware that the medicines prepared for such diseases are principally composed of quinine, arsenic, opium, and acids. To replace these and the worthless mineral waters with BETHESDA, the price is reduced to 60 cents. Depot and office No. 200 Broadway. Pamphlets with certificates free.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MONDAY, DEC. 22,

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English Sterling Silver, comprising Soup Tureens and Stands, Vegetable Dishes—Fruit Stands—Baskets—Pitchers—Waiters—Bowls—Cups—Tea Seats, 5 and 6 pieces each—Silver-ware—Clocks—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases—Elegant Cabinets—Bronzes, and a large assortment of Fine Jewelry.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AGAIN!—S. S. SNOW, THE MESSENGER OF THE coming King of Kings, will preach once more, in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject:—"The Fall of the Papacy, and What it Portends."

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-day, in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

P. S.—The morning service will be the THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, (SEATS free,) 23d st., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the morning, "The Second Advent as Distinguished Between Unbelief on the One Hand, and Fanaticism on the Other." In the evening, Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B., on "Saying What We Believe."

REV. FREDERICK SILL, RECTOR OF ST. Ambrose Church, will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 39th st., corner of 7th av., on Sunday evening, Dec. 21, at 7:30 o'clock. A collection will be made for the poor of St. Ambrose Parish.

ST. THOMAS' PARISH.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

On Sunday morning next, (feast of St. Thomas the Apostle,) the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese will visit St. Thomas' Chapel, 60th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and preach the first anniversary sermon of its consecration, the services commencing at 10:30 in the morning and 7:30 in the evening. The collection on this occasion, and also at the Parish Church on the same day, will be applied to the support of the Chapel.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 53D ST.

On Christmas Day the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Thomas' Church will be commemorated in a special service of praise and other appropriate references.

Sunrise service, consisting of collects and carol singing, will be held at 7:30 o'clock. Full Morning Prayer—Communion service and sermon at 11 o'clock.

On the Sunday after Christmas, (Holy Innocents' Day,) divine service will commence at 1:30 A. M.—and the Jubilee Sermon be preached by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey. In the afternoon the Children's Festival will take place at 3:30 o'clock.

Former members of the parish, and all who have been connected with St. Thomas' in past years by any sacred tie whatever, are affectionately invited to join in these anniversary services.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, Dec. 21, at 10:45 A. M., Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Farley will preach. The evening service will be omitted. Appropriate services, with augmented choir, at 11 o'clock on Christmas Day. The public cordially invited.

A CHRISTMAS SERMON, BY REV. GEO. H. Hepworth, at the Church of the Disciples, Madison av., corner of 45th st., at 10:45. In the evening Miss Sarah F. Smiley will preach. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Choral service, with next in course of sermons on "Moses." Subject—"The Tenth Plague." Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Religion of Minding One's Own Business." Evening subject—"The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats." Services will be held in the church on Christmas Day, at the usual morning hour. All are invited to attend.

CHRISTMAS AT ST. BARNABAS.

Make it merry and helpful to the orphaned, the poor and the homeless ones. Help the Sisters to fill the sixteen little stockings of the House children, to load the Christmas-trees with goodly and abundant gifts for the 250 Day Nursery and Sunday-school children, and to supply the table with food for the 700 children who will gather here for their annual Christmas dinner.

Send quickly to SISTER ELLEN, No. 304 Mulberry st., and specify whether for the House and Day Nursery childrens' tree, or for the Sunday-school tree, or for the dinner.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av. and 45th st.—A Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1873, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the North-eastern Dispensary, No. 222 East 59th st., instituted for the relief of the sick poor.

The valuable services of a number of ladies and gentlemen of distinguished musical talent have been secured.

Tickets, 50 cents.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. and 10th st.—On Sunday, (Dec. 21,) Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., will deliver the fourth sermon in the Advent course. Subject—"The Eternal Life." Service at 11 A. M. Also, at 7:30 P. M. the fourth lecture in the course on the "Place of the Bible Among Books." Subject—"The Sense in which the Bible is Inspired."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon; Rev. J. M. Galleher, Rector of Zion Church, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services Sunday, Dec. 21, 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Afternoon service free. Afternoon lecturer, Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D. Subject for evening sermon, "The Great Judgment."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening by the Pastor, R. S. MacArthur. Strangers welcomed and furnished with seats. A cordial invitation given to all, rich and poor, to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST., Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector.—Morning prayer, 10:30; Evening prayer, (seats free; sermon, "Dogma and Criticism,") 7:30. Evening prayer, (Lecture, "Pope Boniface VIII.,") 7:30.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45. Evening, at 7:45, a special lecture to young men. Subject—"Realizable Ideals."

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service in the morning by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M.

COOPER UNION.—REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach to the people this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"True and False Forgiveness."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All seats free in the evening.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.—Rev. C. Miel will preach in the French language in Grace Church, on Sunday afternoon. Service at 3:30 o'clock. The French citizens of New-York and those interested in them are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Puritan Spirit." The Pastor's Bible-class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning, 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Satisfied." Evening, 7:30 o'clock, a Christmas sermon—"What Think Ye of Christ."

REV. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., WILL PREACH at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Brother Brown, graduate of Wesleyan University, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine services Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MR. HAMILTON, OF THE FOURTEENTH Street Presbyterian Church, will preach the anniversary sermon before the Young Men's Association of the South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., Sunday evening, Dec. 21. Service at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. A. C. THOMAS.—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society, Plimpton Hall, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts., Sunday, Dec. 21, 1873, at 11 A. M. Public cordially invited.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.

Services as follows:

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—7:30 A. M., plain celebration; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10:30 A. M., Litany, choral celebration, and sermon; 7:30 P. M., even song and sermon.

CHRISTMAS EVE.—7:30 A. M., plain celebration; 10 P. M., first vespers of Christmas; midnight, choral celebration.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—7:30 A. M., plain celebration; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10:30 A. M., choral celebration and sermon; 4:30 P. M., second vespers.

STEINWAY HALL.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, and in
STEINWAY HALL,
At 7:45 in the evening.
Subject—"A Truth, a Crisis, and a Doom."

SAMUEL HALSTEAD'S PRAYING BAND will spend Sabbath, Dec. 21, at the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Services, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free; the public cordially invited.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY WILL kindly convey Christmas bags to the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, free of charge.

The House of the Good Shepherd affords a home in the country for orphan and destitute children. It is an incorporated institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but receives children of all denominations.

"THE SECOND COMING OF THE LORD."—Rev. J. C. Ager will lecture upon this subject this (Sunday) evening, in the new Church House of Worship, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. The public are cordially invited.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach in the evening. Christmas Day, services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the evening.

WHITTAKER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Almanac and Church Directory for the United States and Canada for 1874 is now ready, and can be had at the book stores, or of the publisher, T. WHITTAKER, Bible House, corner of 4th av. and 9th st.

DRY GOODS.

M. REIMAN & CO.

AT THE GREAT
UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT,
25 UNION SQUARE AND 15TH ST.,
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

GRAND HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT. ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1873, AND UNTIL JAN. 1, STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS. WITH A VIEW OF REDUCING OUR VAST STOCK OF GOODS TO THE LEVEL OF ORDINARY TIMES, WE HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER DURING THE HOLIDAYS ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT. THE EARNEST ATTENTION OF OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IS DIRECTED TO THIS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING USEFUL AS WELL AS APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

N. B.—A DISCOUNT TO PARTIES PURCHASING FOR FAIRS, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.
SUITS, CLOAKS, HOUSE ROBES, &c.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

Silk Walking Suits, black and colored, at a reduction of 50 per cent. Perfectly elegant silk Costumes, in black, plum, brown, and navy blue, trimmed in same shades of velvet. These suits are fully worth $200, and are offered at $95. Some very handsome Silk Suits, not quite such an expensive silk as the above, at $67 and $55; fully worth $100.

French Poplin and Alpaca Suits, in all colors. | Parisian styles, at $12, $14, $16, $18, $20, and $22.

House Robes and Morning Wrappers at greatly reduced prices.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, SACQUES, AND ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS. APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Handsome Parisian Opera Sacques, the latest style, at a reduction of 50 per cent. Stylish Cloth Dolmans at $15 and up. Elegant Cloth Dolman, covered entirely by hand with embroidery and jet, $85; fully worth $150. Velvet Sacques, trimmed elaborately with real Guipure lace, at $45; fully worth $100.

English Walking Jackets { the latest styles, } at $6, $7, $8, $10, $12.

Velvet Polonaises, trimmed in silk and fringe, the very latest style, at reduced prices.

Still further reduction in Children's Cloaks.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE AND 15TH ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

SILK.

WE CONTINUE TO OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN DRESS SILKS—THOSE FAVORITE FABRICS, PONSON, BELLON, AND GUINET—AT LESS THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.

Special attention is directed to a superb line of colored silks at $1 75, the same having been reduced from $2.

A complete line of 20-inch colored Satins at $1 25, formerly $2 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

USEFUL AND DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS including French Poplins, French and English Merinos, Empress Cloths, &c., at less than they have ever been offered, INCLUDING SEVERAL THOUSAND FULL DRESS LENGTHS, AT $1 25 PER DRESS PATTERN AND UPWARD.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS MADE THROUGHOUT ALL THE DEPARTMENTS. AN EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED AT THE GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, WEDNESDAY, 24th, UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

NO. 25 UNION SQUARE AND 15TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

GREAT POPULAR SALE

OF

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,
For Christmas Presents,
FROM $1 50 PER DRESS UP.

These goods, for the convenience of purchasers, will be displayed on a separate counter in the centre of the store.

Also, FULL WIDTH ALL-WOOL

French Merinos,

At 40, 50, and 60 cents per yard, in all shades, worth 75c., 87½c., and $1. The greatest bargain ever offered.

Also, other styles of rich DRESS GOODS, reduced to prices to meet the views of purchasers.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Silks! Silks! Silks!
for the
HOLIDAYS.

On MONDAY, Dec. 22, will make large additions to their magnificent stock at prices unsurpassed.

PLAIN SILKS.

A splendid line of plain colored silks for street wear; also, delicate tints for the evening, from $1 90 upward.

BLACK SILKS.

Our stock of black silks, of the best makes, such as Bonnet, Bellon, Masor, &c., at a reduction of THIRTY PER CENT. from former prices; also, the celebrated James McCreery & Co.'s "Family Silk," which, for excellence of finish and durability, cannot be surpassed, at a corresponding reduction.

FANCY SILKS.

One hundred pieces STRIPED SILKS, 75 cents; reduced from $1 12½.

An elegant line of SHADED STRIPES, 24-inch, $2 25; reduced from $3.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

India Shawls! India Shawls!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We will close out during the HOLIDAYS the balance of our magnificent stock of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS
AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

Filled-centre India Shawls, $85; reduced from $125.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $100; reduced from $185.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $125; reduced from $225.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $175; reduced from $275.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $200; reduced from $325.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $250; reduced from $375.

And every India Shawl in our stock up to the finest imported at a proportionate reduction.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a few very rich and elegant Russia, Sable, and Silver Fox

Muffs and Boas.

Also a choice stock of Chinchilla in Sets and Fur Trimmings. SEALSKIN SETS complete, comprising Sacques, Muffs, Boas, and Caps, from a medium quality to the finest manufactured.

A splendid stock of all other styles of FURS in great variety; also, FUR ROBES of every description at very low prices.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

We have had placed with us, by a LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, an assortment of TOYS, of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC manufacture. The assortment is LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and UNUSUALLY FINE, and comprises everything NEW, NOVEL, and ATTRACTIVE in the TOY LINE. The selection having been consigned TO BE DISPOSED of at a SACRIFICE, MUST BE ENTIRELY SOLD BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SILKS.—A handsome SILK DRESS is an APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

COSTUMES.—One of our ELEGANT and WELL-FITTING COSTUMES would be HIGHLY APPRECIATED by ANY LADY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Either would make a SEASONABLE and SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

DRESS GOODS.—DRESS GOODS in EVERY VARIETY, and UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES offered to make a SUITABLE PRESENT for a VERY SMALL OUTLAY OF MONEY.

FURS AND FUR SETS.—HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FURS of all DESCRIPTIONS. Also, superb **SEALSKIN SACQUES AND JACKETS.**

VELVETS.—SILK and CLOAKING VELVETS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.—LACES and LACE GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and variety. The assortment contains GIFTS of the most RECHERCHE CHARACTER, and PECULIARLY ADAPTED to the WANTS OF LADIES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—There is in this department an UNUSUALLY FINE LINE of PRESENTS for gentlemen, to which the ATTENTION OF LADIES is called. Also, Jewelry of the finest grade and quality.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE.—A superb line of Fancy Jardinieres, Etageres, Easels, Fancy Tables Music and other stands, together with a fine assortment of goods in the department suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

UPHOLSTERY.—We have a large assortment of Upholstery Goods, from which many excellent selections for the season can be made.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bronze and other Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands. Dressing Cases, Perfumery, &c. Also, small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

DURING THE EVENINGS OF MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY THE STORES WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, AND MANY NEW, APPROPRIATE AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES DISPLAYED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

TOYS. TOYS.

DURING THE
LAST THREE DAYS
We have been making
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
HOLIDAY GOODS,
And nearly two-thirds
of our immense stock
of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
Has been reduced
from twenty to fifty cents
on the dollar
below
last week's prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14th st. and 6th av.

DOLLS. DOLLS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!

We shall offer on MONDAY, Dec. 22, and during the week

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

in Furs purchased from the estate of a large manufacturer, lately deceased, and as the quantity is limited an early call is solicited.

SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES, $75;
WORTH $100.
SEAL SETS, $22 50.
REAL MINK SETS, $15.
FINEST ROYAL ERMINE, $22.
BEST ALASKA SABLE, French Cured, $13.
FINEST LYNX MUFFS, $10;
WORTH $18.
POLAR LYNX, $5 AND UP.
ASTRAKHAN SETS, $6.
CHILDREN'S SETS, FROM $1 50 UP.

We shall also continue our

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS,

which, in comparison, will be found cheaper than ever before offered in this City.

BRADBURY BROS.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER ST.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES, Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting.

BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

Embroidered Linen Breakfast Sets,
From 50 cents to $2 50 each.
Val. Lace Sets, Chemisettes and Sleeves.
(One-third the cost of Importation.)

Paris Garments,
Cloaks, Jackets,
Reception Dresses,
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Furs.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED, to close the Season.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An elegant Assortment, at VERY LOW PRICES.

India Camel's Shawls and Scarfs.

ENGLISH UMBRELLAS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A Choice Stock, SILVER AND IVORY MOUNTINGS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

English and French Dress Goods, PRINTS, &C.,

put up in DRESS PATTERNS, and for the convenience of Customers placed on a SEPARATE COUNTER.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

An elegant and well-assorted Stock of LACE, GUIPURE, and NOTTINGHAM

CURTAINS,

TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Just received for the HOLIDAYS, a large assortment of

Real Persian Rugs and Mats.

Consisting of YORDESROYAL, TARTARA, KHORASAN KOULA, &c.

Sheepskin Rugs and Mats,
(All Colors.)

Great Variety of COCOAFIBRE AND WOOL BORDERED MATS.

ALSO,

Bordered Druggets,
NEW PATTERNS AND RICH COLORINGS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

LADIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING
FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
can
SAVE FIFTY PER CENT.,

by calling at No. 909 Broadway, opposite Purcell's. These furs are the balance of a manufacturer's stock, and must be sold within thirty days.

ARCTIC FUR CO.,

NO. 909 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

Sixth Avenue
AND
Twenty-third Street.
367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET. 110

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

Extraordinary Bargains

THROUGHOUT OUR

Entire Establishment.

ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS FILLED WITH GOODS SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We beg to call especial attention to our superb assortment of

REAL RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS

Albums, Dressing-Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Inkstands, Portfolios, &c.

PARIS OXIDIZED GOODS,

Card Cases, Mirrors, Stands, Chatelaines, Vinaigrettes, Glove Boxes, Ornaments, &c.

FANS.

Elegant selection of SILK and SATIN FANS, richly painted, and embroidered with Gilt, Pearl, Russia Leather, Ivory, and Plain Handles, ranging in price from $1 25 upward.

ALL OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION

An IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S LINEN HEMSTITCHED AND HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Plain, Initial, and Embroidered, in all qualities, put up expressly for Holiday Gifts.

EMBROIDERED SETS.

2,000 Finest Linen Sets, Hand-Embroidered, at 46c., 63c., and 88c.

Rare bargains in

RIBBONS.

100 Cartoons ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, at 37c., 48c., and 55c. a yard.
75 Cartoons 7-inch wide SASH RIBBONS, in all colors, 75c. a yard.
90 Cartoons finest 7-inch all-Silk Gros Grain SASH RIBBON, at 93c. a yard.
40 Cartoons splendid quality Black Moire and Gros Grain SASH RIBBON, at 75c. a yard.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Silk Mufflers

In great variety, at 65c., 78c., $1 37 upward, with many other

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

GLOVES.

A complete assortment of our celebrated

LUPIN'S KID GLOVES.

Two, Three, Four and Six Buttons—Finest selected colors and quality, at

REDUCED PRICES.

IN OUR

LACE DEPARTMENT,

We are offering a complete assortment of Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Pelerines, Barbes, Fichus, Ties, and Bows, from lowest to finest quality imported.

WE INVITE an inspection of our

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

STERN BROS

Sixth Avenue
AND
Twenty-third Street.

AT

MEARES',

6th av. and 19th st.,

GRAND EXPOSITION AND OPENING OF

Christmas Novelties
AND
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Fancy Paper Bon Bon, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes in new designs, and many novelties not to be found in other houses—all our own importation.

To Sunday-schools, Fair committees, and all buying for charitable purposes, a liberal discount.

EMBROIDERED WORSTED GOODS.

Russia and Vienna Leather Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Pocket-books and Satchels, Willow Work-stands and Silk-lined Work-baskets.

Embroidered Linen Sets, Cuffs, and Collars.

Ladies' and Gents' Initial Hd'k'fs, 55c., 75c., 88c., and 95c.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs.

Ladies' real Seal-skin Sacques, $50; worth $100.

1,000 pieces Dress Goods by the yard, and in dress patterns, for the convenience of HOLIDAY PURCHASERS, in all the best colors, 20c., 25c., 30c., 38c., 40c., and 50c. yard.

Splendid Black Dress Silks, $1, $1 10, $1 50, and $1 75.

Choice colors trimming Silks, $1, $1 10, and $1 25.

All colors Satins, fine quality, $1 25.

GENTS' AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Neckties, Bows, Silk Mufflers and Handkerchiefs, Dress Shirts, Cardigan and Smoking Jackets, Umbrellas, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Rings, and Studs.

Fine French Flowers and Millinery Goods.

Bonnet Trimmings and Cloaking Velvets.

Point and Point Appliqué Laces, Barbes and Hd'k'fs.

Sash Ribbons, Windsor Ties, and Bows.

Ladies' Felt Skirts and Underwear.

Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers, Silk Costumes, Morning Wrappers, $4 50, $5, $6, $7, $8.

Store Open Evenings Till After the Holidays.

RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

A CARD.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE MOURNING GOODS, CONSISTING OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, TAMISE, SERGES, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILK, SHAWLS, &c., VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, AND COMPLETE OUTFITS READY MADE. WE HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF FURS. OUR WHOLE STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIMES, AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL FIND A MORE VARIED AND BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE AS LOW, AND ON MANY ARTICLES LOWER THAN THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

N. B.—BLACK ALPACAS, 60c., quality reduced to 3s.

Three-dollar BLACK SILKS reduced to $2.

Suits and bonnets ready made.

All orders executed promptly on short notice.

W. JACKSON,

IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOM'S,

338 BOWERY 338
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

Having met with unusual success in our extensive assortment of choice

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

We were obliged to make some additional purchases during this last week, and have thereby procured some unprecedented bargains in most desirable novelties in

LACE GOODS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Real POINT and POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 75, $2 25, $2 72, $3 25, and upward.

Real POINT DUCHESSE and VAL at half real value.

ITALIAN and FRENCH VAL in elegant designs, at $1 15 up.

Real FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c., up.

Pure SILK BROCADE, 85c., up.

Fine LINEN LAWN, silk bound, 75c. and up.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy boxes, at all prices.

BARBES! BARBES! BARBES!

In real Chantilly, Point Applique, Guipure, &c., AT UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

COLLARS, COLLARETTES, and ALL STYLES OF NECK-WEAR IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

FICHUS

In choice patterns of ITALIAN VAL, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, to $18.

Elegant designs in MARIE ANTOINETTE CAPES in Thread, Llama, Guipure, Val, &c.

Parisian nouveautes in LADIES' VESTS, style Louis Quatorze.

Linen embroidered SETS of COLLARS AND CUFFS in fancy boxes 15c., 25c., 35c., and up, worth double.

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS

BEAUTIFULLY DONE UP, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR IN SETS, VERY DESIRABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AND BRIDAL OUTFITS.

Infants' all-wool Merino

DOUBLE CLOAKS

Silk quilted lining, $3 75.

Ladies' Cashmere WRAPPERS, satin quilted collar and cuffs, gabrielle and sack styles, $3 50.

JUST OPENED,

NEW STYLES of LADIES' DRESS CAPS and COIFFURES. Children's and Infants' CAPS and BONNETS in all the leading styles.

We still continue to sell ALL SHADES of VELVETEENS, 25c. per yard.

Superior SATINS, all shades, $1, positive value $1 25.

REPS and TURQUOISE, 50c. per yard.

SILK VELVETS, excellent goods, every shade, from 75c., $1 50, and upward.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

PEARL, IVORY, RUSSIA LEATHER, and GILT STICKS. Plain and Satin, Painted, Lace-covered, &c.

CALL AND COMPARE PRICES.

Fine-cut JET, STEEL, and PEARL BONNET and HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Pearl, Gilt, Jet, Steel, Coral, and Coin SILVER OXIDIZED JEWELRY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

Examine our fine stock of FRENCH FLOWERS, MONTURES, VINES, GARNITURES, &c.

OSTRICH TIPS and PLUMES.

All novelties. Prices speak for themselves.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

J. BLOOM & BRO.,

NO. 338 BOWERY,
Between Bond and Great Jones st.

Great Reduction in Prices

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT

O'NEILL'S,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.

ALL SILK GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, 25c. per yard, Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all the shades.

The above ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, Dec. 22,

will offer

100 dozen Brocade Sashes, 2½ yards in length, for $1.
75 dozen Scotch Plaid Sashes, 2½ yards in length, $2.
200 dozen Roman Sashes, $2.
100 dozen 7-inch Roman Sashes, $2 60.
50 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 60c. a yard.
70 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 75c. a yard.
100 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, $1, worth $1 75.
50 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, 80c., worth $1 50.

Bankrupt Stock of Velvets.

50 pieces Black Trimming Velvet, $2 50, worth $3.
100 pieces colored Silk Velvet, from $2 a yard to $3 50.
20 pieces Mantel Velvet, 28-inch, $3 to $4 50.
Finest quality of Felt Hats, $1.
Finest quality of Black Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, all ready to be trimmed, $2 50.

Ostrich Plumes.

500 dozen Long Black Plumes, $1 85.
205 dozen Ostrich Tips, from 25c. to $3.

WILLOW PLUMES,
FANCY FEATHERS,
OSTRICH TIPS.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

500 cartons Montiers at 50c.; formerly sold at $1 50.

LACES

At greatly reduced prices.

Black Thread, Guipure, and real Point Lace Collars, LACE SLEEVES, RUFFLES, RUFFLING, ALL KINDS.

LADIES' TIES.

3,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 25c.; formerly 60c.
SILK MUFFLERS, MERINO MUFFLERS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

Nos. 327 AND 329 6TH AV., near 20th st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CARPETS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We shall offer special bargains until the 1st of January. Our entire stock of Body Brussels, and Tapestry Brussels, in any desirable styles; Three-ply Carpet, English and Domestic Ingrains, English and American Oil-cloths, Oil-cloth Rugs, Cocoa and Cane Mattings, Velvet and Tapestry Rugs, Velvet, Body Brussels, and Tapestry Mats, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Paper-hangings, Table and Piano Covers, and everything appertaining to the stock, at popular prices, to reduce the stock previous to the annual stock-taking,

AT THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,
No. 123 Bowery, near Grand st.

IMPORTED SWISS MUSLIN DRESSES.—Ten fine Swiss Muslin Embroidered Dresses, from $35 to $50, worth from $75 to $125.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

FINE FRENCH UNDERWEAR.—SOMETHING very fine, selling at one-third less than the regular prices.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

PARIS FANS.—IN RICH PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC and elegant designs.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

DRY GOODS.

Christmas Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit

At Retail

During the week

In the Rotunda,

Black Lyons Silks,

excellent quality, only $1 75 per yard.

PLAIN COLORED DRESS DO. DO., only $1 75 per yard.

Fancy Silks,

LIGHT and DARK, 65c. and 75c. per yard.

EXTRA HEAVY DO., $1 25 per yard, good value, $2.

An elegant assortment of

Alexander's
CELEBRATED
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 BUTTONS.

Bargains in

Cloaking Velvets,

from $4 50 per yard, upward.

In Fourth Avenue Section.

Calico Dresses,

in patterns of 12 yards, for $1.

Thirty-five cases

Mixed Wool Fabrics,

in TAMISE, STRIPED ALPACAS, and SATINES,

In NAVY BLUES and OTHER CHOICE SHADES at 25c. and 35c. per yard.

In Broadway Section.

BLACK ALPACAS at 25c., 30c., and 35c. per yard.

Black Pure Mohair Lustres, 50c. per yard.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, excellent qualities, only 75c. per yard.

Navy Blue

Real Lyons Poplins

of the FINEST GRADE, only $1 per yard

Made Colored ditto, excellent quality, only 75c. per yard, and a magnificent and elegant stock of the latest LONDON PARIS NOVELTIES in

Men's Furnishing Goods,

ALEXANDRE'S celebrated KID GLOVES, &c.

In Broadway and 10th St. Section,

They will offer several hundred pieces

CAMELS' HAIR SUITINGS,

Manufactured from soft fleecy wool, and admirably adapted for Winter wear, 50c. and 60c. per yard, being just one-half the value of a very large portion.

In Corner Section, 10th St. and Broadway,

They will open a large assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and BOYS'

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,

at 25c. each upward.

Customers and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully requested to pay them an early morning visit in order to secure prompt delivery of parcels.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

MAKE

Dress and Cloak Making

A SPECIALTY,

Which, under superior management, they are enabled to furnish, in One to Three Days, the most costly Garments, as well as those of a moderate description.

No Disappointments.

Orders for

MOURNING

always have immediate attention.
Charges very moderate.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Christmas Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

During this week will continue to offer, at the RECENT EXCESSIVELY LOW PRICES, the balance of their Paris and New-York READY-MADE

VELVET, SILK, POPLIN, SATINE, AND SERGE

SUITS.

LADIES' VELVET and BEAVER CLOTH

Dolmans, Sacques, Polonnaise

Opera Cloaks,

Extremely elegant, &c.

REAL SEAL-SKIN, ERMINE, AND RUSSIAN SABLE

Sacques, Muffs, Boas, &c.

They will also make large additions to their stock of

REAL INDIA

Camels' Hair Shawls,

and

SCARFS,

The greater part of which are CONFINED STYLES, and more elegant than any yet offered.

An immense stock of

Real Brussels Point, Point Applique, Chantilly, and Guipure Laces, Lace Dresses, Points, Scarfs, Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

At prices lower than they have ever been offered.

A very large assortment of ladies' Embroidered Sets, Underwear, &c., &c.

An immense stock of Vienna and Paris

FANCY GOODS

Consisting of BRONZES, DRESSING CASES, RUSSIA LEATHER BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SMOKING SETS, elegant ORNAMENTED VASES, &c., &c.,

of the NEWEST and LATEST STYLES, at and under the cost of importation,

Offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT BRAIDED SACQUE, from Worth's, Paris. Address PARISIAN, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRY GOODS.

To Housekeepers.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will open the balance of the present stock of

Real Axminster,
Aubusson,
Berlin,
Smyrna, and
Paris Veloute

CARPETS,

in one piece, at about one-half their former value.

A choice lot of

PERSIAN RUGS,

in new and elegant designs.

Extra fine

Damask Table Cloths
AND
Napkins

to match.

ELEGANTLY-EMBROIDERED

Lace Curtains,

Furniture Coverings, Curtains, &c., &c.

The above are worthy the attention of parties who intend to refurnish for the holiday season.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.,

are offering during the Holidays their entire stock at an

ENORMOUS REDUCTION,

of a great many articles in their different departments, suitable for Christmas Presents too numerous to mention. They call special attention to the following:

All SUITS greatly reduced, and in addition an extra discount of twenty-five per cent. deducted from the bill.

CLOTH, VELVET, and OPERA CLOAKS at a sacrifice.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS at half price.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, CAPS, and BONNETS.

ELEGANT

BLACK SILKS

of the most renowned makers at less than cost of importation.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

FUR CLOTHS,

as Seals, Otter, Polar Bear, Chinchilla, &c.

Real IRISH FRIEZE, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTH, BEAVER, and elegant REAL POINT and VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COLLARS, and SETS.

500 French EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, very fine, from $1 50 upward—very great bargains.

GENTS' PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, extra large size, very fine and desirable, $1 25 and $1 50.

French EMBROIDERED SETS, in new designs, from 35c. upward.

New styles Paris-made BOWS, TIES, and RUFFS, in all shades, at half price.

(These goods are entirely new, and not to be found elsewhere.)

1,000 FANCY BOXES, at 25c. on the dollar, and given away to purchasers of furs.

FURS FOR CHILDREN.

Children's Sets, (Muff and Boa,) in different kinds of fur of good quality, some as low as $1 25.

Children's white Coney Caps, 75c. and upward.

Children's white Coney Ties, 75c.

FURS FOR LADIES.

REAL ASTRACHAN MUFF, $2 50; with BOA, $6 and upward.

BLACK ALASKA MUFF, $5; with BOA, $7 and upward.

FRENCH SEAL MUFF, $3 50; with Boa, $7 and upward.

BLACK LYNX MUFF, $7; with BOA, $10 and upward.

REAL ALASKA MUFF, $5; with BOA, $9 and upward.

REAL SEAL MUFF, $10; with BOA, $25 and upward.

REAL ASTRACHAN CLOAKS, fine quality, as low as $20.

ELEGANT SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, made in the best possible manner, $70 and upward.

REAL HUDSON BAY WOLF SLEIGHING ROBES, $25, $27, and $30.

GENTS', BOYS', and GIRLS' REAL SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $3 50, $4 50; very best, $6.

All these goods are less than the price of the fur. All our furs will be found 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than at regular fur stores. An examination of them is respectfully solicited. To every one purchasing furs to the amount of $5 or over, one of our fancy boxes will be presented.

DRESS-MAKING.

Elegant designs for EVENING and RECEPTION DRESSES.

New EMBROIDERED WHITE and BLACK TULLE OVER-DRESSES and FLOUNCES, and an elegant assortment of EMBROIDERED SILK and VELVET SLEEVELESS JACKETS, just received, and not to be found elsewhere, will be on exhibition in our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

WILSON & GREIG

No. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will sell, during CHRISTMAS WEEK,

300 ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS,

At $10, $13, $15, $18, and $20, being a reduction of forty per cent. on former prices.

SERGE AND SATEEN SUITS,

Of superior quality, at $18, $20, $25, $30, and $35, former prices $25, $30, $40, $45, and $50.

200 Berlin Cloaks,

At $7, reduced from $15.

We invite special attention to our elegant stock of

SILK SUITS,

Which we are now offering at an unusual reduction in prices.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERGARMENTS marked down to extremely low figures to meet the popular demand for low prices. Infants' OUTFITS in great variety, and Children's GARMENTS of every description at reduced prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 22, and during the week, special inducements in their

Lace Department for the Holidays.

Thread, Guipure, Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes, at fully twenty-five per cent. below our usual prices.

Having purchased at a recent auction sale a few Thread, Point, and Point Applique Shawls, Barbes, Capes, and Handkerchiefs, we are able to offer them at about one-half their value.

Also, Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Hemmed, Hemstitched and Initial Handkerchiefs, in all styles. Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Embroidered and Plain Linen Sets, Collar and Cuff, Neck Ruffings, Ladies' Windsor and Fancy Silk Ties, Roman Sashes, &c., &c., in great variety.

Sole agents for the celebrated

JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

A full assortment in all the new shades for day and evening wear.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

THE BANKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1874

is now in press, price $3.

Containing lists of all the banks and bankers in the United States and Canada, in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Australia, Mexico, &c.

To which are added engraved fac-similes of twenty-two new coins of the world, viz.: United States, 4; East India, 10; Ceylon, 4; India Straits, 3; Newfoundland, 1; with engraved views of the mints of London, Paris, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Japan; also, engraved views of the Bourse at Marseilles, Bremen, Antwerp, Paris, Lyons, and Hamburg, and of various new banks.

☞ The cards of bankers will be inserted to order in the new almanac at $25 each. Cards received until the 24th inst.

Office of the BANKER'S MAGAZINE and of the BANKERS' ALMANAC, No. 251 Broadway.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

$100 PER 100 SHARES,

$250 PER $50,000 GOLD.

Stock privileges, gold privileges, (puts and calls,) double privileges in stocks and gold: all contracts negotiated on members of the Exchange or responsible parties. Explanatory circulars, with references, mailed to any address. LAPSLEY & BAGLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company....$4,211 45

Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company....24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST.,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. WOLLIKOFFE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST.,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will fund all interest on its bonds, up to and including Jan. 1, 1876, into five-year seven per cent. Coupon Bonds, convertible into the Company's First Mortgage Bonds at par, and into the lands of the Company at twenty-five per cent. off from the regular prices.

A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,)
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKER'S OR broker's office, by a young man of many year's experience in Wall st.; would be of great service to a new firm just starting; very best of references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class New-York City property. Apply to HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, No. 5 Pine st., basement.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE for six years, with A1 credit, wants a partner with capital. Address WALL ST., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Running from three to five years.

First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL ST.,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
New-York, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS, $314,600.

H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1873.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV.
New-York, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
No. 52 Wall st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1873, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.

JOHN M. GLIDDON, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.

Interest at the rate of six per cent., commencing on the first of every month.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 309 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN GREENPOINT WOULD accommodate two or three boarders; family small and quiet; terms reasonable; situation first-class; convenient to ferries to 10th and 23d sts., New-York, and more desirable than other parts of Brooklyn; modern built house, hot and cold water, gas, &c. No. 111 Kent st.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.
Second-story rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, ample closet room, with or without private table.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, would let two or three handsomely-furnished rooms, with board or without. Apply to Mr. BERGMAN, confectioner, Stevens House, corner Broadway and 27th st.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST., ENtire second floor of elegantly-furnished rooms, with board or private table, en suite or separately; also room for single gentleman; small private family; superior reference.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., rooms on parlor and second floors; also, hall bedrooms, with or without board; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.
Very handsome rooms to let on second and third floors, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

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With board, a second-story front room, dressing, &c., or south room; gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; references.

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NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms, on parlor floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also desirable rooms on second floor to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of highest respectability only.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 16 WEST 51ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room on third floor, hall bedroom connecting, to let, with board; also, double and single rooms on fourth floor. Best references given.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.
Second story rooms, southern exposure, ample closet room, handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table or board; also, family and hall rooms, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A NICE THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM TO rent with board to one or two gentlemen; location, 45th st., one block from Broadway; terms, $10 and $8 per week. Address B. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

NO. 174 EAST 60TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen only; terms reasonable.

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Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite, front, with or without private table.

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REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
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Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

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VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AT pupil's residence, by an experienced teacher. Apply at American Educational Union, No. 737 Broadway.

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P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

American Institute Building, 3d av. and 63d st.

Enthusiastic Reception and Success of the
GREAT BATTLE SCENE,
Produced at an actual expense of
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE GREATEST MILITARY SENSATION SPECTACLE EVER WITNESSED.
EVERY NIGHT IN ADDITION TO REGULAR PERFORMANCE.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES AND INCIDENTS:

SCENE I.—Grand Review of the English troops; Gen. Howe's address and appeal to his command; "England's King and England's Honor;" March to the Front; Tableau.

SCENE II.—The Night before the Battle; the Bivouac; Encampment of the American Forces; Paddy Whack, the Irish-American; Patriotic Song; Preparing for Battle; Tableau.

SCENE III.—The American Army in Readiness; Arrival of Gen. Warren; his Address to his Countrymen and Fellow-Soldiers; the Alarm; Tableau.

SCENE IV.—Commencement of the Great Battle; Terrific Fight for the Flag; Desperate Contest; Horse to Horse and Man to Man; Grand Combat between Gens. Putnam and Howe; Arrival of Paddy Whack.

SCENE V.—Bunker Hill; meeting of the Armies; the Exciting Battles; Great Sensation; Battlements, Walls, and Fortifications Blown to Atoms; the Death of Warren; "I Fall for Liberty, and may my Country soon be Free;" Paddy Whack and the American Flag; Paddy in his Glory; Sudden Appearance of the GODDESS OF LIBERTY; GRAND TABLEAU.

☞ For brilliant illustration of principal Battle Scene, see *Daily Graphic*, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

ARENIC DEPARTMENT.

The following are some of the Principal Acts in the Double Ring Circus, afternoon and evening:

Great Oriental Entree, introducing Lords, Ladies, Pages, Serfs, Camels, Dromedaries, Horses, Ponies, and Elephants. Mr. James Melville, the great Australian Bareback Rider; Master Dave Castello, in his matchless Somersault Act, without saddle or bridle; Mlle. Vinnie Cooke, Equestrienne d'Italia; Messrs. Hawley & Miaco, the "Flying Men of the Air," in their thrilling Mid-air Evolutions and Trapeze Act. Mr. Hawley (in this act) will turn a Back Somersault Thirty Feet in air. Tumbling; School of Physical Education; La Perche, Melville and Son; Mlle. and Mr. Nelson in matchless Scenic Changes; Mlle. Angela, the Female Sampson, in her Marvelous Cannon Act; Mons. Messenger, the Modern Hercules, in his Cannon Ball Feats; Master Melville, in his Wonderful Balancing Act; Kennebel, the French Grotesque, and his Trained Butterfly; Master Alex. Melville, in his wonderful Pony Hurdle Act; Performing Elephants, Gipsy and Betsey, introduced by Prof. Charles White; Mlle. Turnour in her great Balancing Act on the Eschell; Francis Melville and Woody Cooke, in their matchless Somersault Acts; Signor Marques, the Modoc Warrior; Mons. Kennebel and his Dragoons in a Grand March; Señor Monte Verde, in an act of Contortion; Prof. and Mlle. Bushnell, wonderful Juggling and Impalement Feat.

MENAGERIE DEPARTMENT.

The following are some of the more costly specimens. Open at all hours from 12 M. to 10 P. M.:

Living Giraffes, Sea Lions, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ostriches, four Elephants, sixteen Camels, six Dromedaries, Happy Family, Water Buffalo, Serpents, Yaks, South American Pumas, Elks, Elands, Tropical Birds, Llamas, East India Tapirs, South American Tapirs, Apes, Baboons, Gorillas, Marine Monsters, Wart Hog, Sea Cow, Baby Buffalo, Kangaroos, Brazilian Tiger, Emu, Cassoway, Polar Bears, Russian Bears, Sun Bears, Zebra, Zebu, Five-horned Sheep, King Vulture, Sacred Ox, Ibex, and hundreds of other rare zoological specimens, interesting and instructive to the whole human family.

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.

Open at all hours, from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Living Curiosities—Admiral Dot, fifteen years of age, and but 25 inches in height; Zip, the wonderful and mysterious "What Is It?" the world-renowned Aztec Children, representatives of a now extinct race; Fiji Cannibals, the only genuine and well-authenticated man-eaters ever known in civilization; Nondescripts, &c., &c. Marvelous Mechanical Effects, from Europe; life-size Automatons; Automatic Trumpeter, Organ-grinder, Bell-ringers, &c. Mechanical Singing Birds, Sleeping Beauty, the dying Napoleon, Grotto of Calypso, and a perfect museum of marvelous mechanism, operated by a beautiful steam-engine. The thousands of inanimate wonders render it impossible to enumerate in an ordinary announcement.

☞ The Great World's Fair will positively close with the Holidays. P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens, 7:15; curtain rises, 8 o'clock.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
HOLIDAY FESTIVAL JUBILEE OF FUN,
commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 23,
the weird, extraordinary, startling, and grotesque
LEGEND OF CHARLES DICKENS,
entitled
GABRIEL GRUB;
OR, THE GOBLINS THAT STOLE THE SEXTON,
Dramatized, adapted, and performed by
THE MAJILTON AND RAYNOR FAMILIES,
assisted by
Prof. NELSON AND SONS, the RUSSIAN QUARTET, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, a selection from the companies of the Olympic and Grand Opera-house, and an army of auxiliaries.
DIALOGUE..........by..........FRED. LYSTER.
MUSIC..........by..........DAVID BRAHAM.
New scenery and costumes, weird music, supernatural effects, under the supervision of J. J. McClosky, Charles Majilton, Harry Raynor.
EVERY NIGHT,
commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 23.
WEDNESDAY, CHRISTMAS, AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Previous to the performance of GABRIEL GRUB, each evening,
A PLEASING COMEDIETTA,
introducing to a New-York audience the sprightly and talented soubrette, Miss KATE QUIXTON, and the versatile, eccentric comedian Mr. JAMES VINCENT.
HOLIDAY PRICES REDUCED.—Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 30 cents, and reserved seats, orchestra or balcony, $1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS at 7:45.

*** There will be two matinees here this week, one on CHRISTMAS DAY, and the regular SATURDAY matinee.

HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN!!!

EVERY NIGHT AND THE MATINEES,

G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S
GRAND, NEW, FRESH, BRIGHT, COMIC TRICK
MERRY CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD,
with all its varied features, fun, and frolic.
JACKLEY TROUPE, MARTENS, Herr LIND, RIGL SISTERS, &c., &c.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, at 8.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Overture to Schiller's "Bride of Messina"....Schumann

Concerto for Violin, "Hungarian"....Joachim

Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN.

Symphony No. 5, "Leonore," (new.)....Raff

Theme and variations, Scherzo, Finale } "Septett"....Beethoven

Overture, "Le Carneval Romain"....Berlioz

Season tickets for the remaining FIVE CONCERTS, including reserved seat, $7, can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall. The sale of single tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 and $1 50.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra.

PARRICIDE!!!
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. CHILDREN IN THE WOODS.

"Beautiful Dreams," sung by Miss Victoria Vokes, 40 cents; "Hamlet Smiling in the Vale," sung by the Madrigal Boys, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard," song, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard Quickstep," 40 cents. Copies mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, (branch store, No. 39 Union square,) New-York.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"The Owl," descriptive song, 40 cents; "Loved Ones Far Away," 40 cents; "The Dew is on the Flower," 40 cents, all by J. R. THOMAS; "Rosebud Dainty and Fair to See," child's song, by A. H. PEASE, 35 cents; "Alone," MILLARD, 40 cents; "With Heart and Soul Galop," F. MULLER, 35 cents; "Alda," by MARZO, $1. Copies mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, (branch store, No. 39 Union square,) New-York.

Pianos and organs to rent, and to sell on installments. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE ADMIRERS OF MARINE PAINTING.—There is now on exhibition in the window of the Howard Watch Company, No. 15 Maiden lane, New-York, an oil painting, by Freitag, (a marine artist though young in years, but of mature abilities as a marine painter,) of the pilot-boat THOS. S. NEGUS, No. 1, as she appeared in the ocean race of Oct. 9, 1873, to and around Cape May Light-ship and back, of which she was the winner of the $1,000 prize. As a work of art it is considered by experienced pilots and others as very correct, being produced from the "scale of measurement," and indorsed by the Captain (Lewis) of the Thos. S. Negus.

GRACE GREENWOOD
GALAXY COURSE,
Association Hall,
Tuesday Night.

PARRICIDE!!!
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVERY NIGHT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 20 WEST 56TH ST.—FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x62x100; superior order. Also, Nos. 24 and 35 West 56th st., Nos. 11 and 18 East 57th st., No. 12 East 63d st., No. 18 West 58th st., No. 15 East 54th st., No. 29 West 52d st., No. 26 West 46th st., and No. 128 West 42d st.

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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

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SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

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THE MODEL LETTER, THE ART OF CORRESPONDENCE, as taught by a Professor of English literature, mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address WILLIAM COX, No. 365 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
AND
AND
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
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OF
the new play,
the new play,
the new play,
LED
ASTRAY,
written and arranged
expressly for this theatre by DION BOUCICAULT.

THE THEATRE
crowded to the doors
every night.

Seats may now be secured FOUR WEEKS in advance.

THE REIGNING SENSATION!

Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

"A decided and electric success."—*"Play-goer," in the Herald.*

LED ASTRAY.

"The most entertaining, and will doubtless prove the most popular comedy presented to us since Mr. Robertson ceased writing."—*Evening Post.*

LED ASTRAY.

"Of all the plays produced in New-York for years, not one equals in interest and morality that upon the boards of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE."—*Evening Mail.*

LED ASTRAY.

"Seldom, indeed, have we seen a French comedy whose tone is so pure, whose philosophy is so acceptable, whose sentiment is so wholesome, and whose dramatic interest is so well sustained."—*The World.*

LED ASTRAY.

"An excellent acting piece, performed with spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire elegant and tasteful."—*The Times.*

LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, and Messrs. Chas. R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder, and Quigley.

EXTRA MATINEE
ON
CHRISTMAS DAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

THE GREAT DRAMATIC SENSATION.

THE PARRICIDE!!!

AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT.
THE AUDIENCE ALTERNATELY
THRILLED WITH EMOTION AND
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER!!
SEE THE GREAT CIRCUS SCENE!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 1:30.
And
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

*** Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss ADA DYAS and Mr. JAMES LEWIS; also of the reappearance of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT and Mr. D. H. HARKINS; also of the revival of MAN AND WIFE.

*** In active preparation, a BRILLIANT ORIGINAL COMEDY, in five acts, written expressly for this company by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, and entitled THE BRIDAL TOUR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Prior to departure for Cincinnati, commencing
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock.

On this occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's grand opera,

LES HUGUENOTS,
with Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINE.
Mlle. MARESI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, AIDA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, NILSSON'S FAREWELL.
SATURDAY, 27th, GRAND AIDA MATINEE.

The sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 22, at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M.

N. B.—Subscribers desirous of retaining boxes for the above will please leave directions at the Academy.

PARRICIDE!!!
THE GREAT DRAMATIC SENSATION.

ROBINSON HALL,
16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
TWO WEEKS ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 22.

In consequence of the immense excitement caused by M. Hartz's exposure of Spiritualism at Cooper Institute, he will appear as above in his most wonderful magical performances, introducing his reconstructed ANTI-SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS by means of

THE INDIAN BOX

and SPIRITUAL BASKET, (copyright,) which is pronounced infinitely more wonderful than any of the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" ever witnessed, as it is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE for any one to give a practical solution to this latest mystery.

MATINEES as follows: CHRISTMAS DAY; SATURDAY, Dec. 27; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31; SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1:30. POPULAR PRICES, 50 cents, including reserved seats, which may be secured at M. Hartz's only store, No. 850 Broadway.

N. B.—ALL IMITATIONS OF MR. HARTZ'S Indian Box Trick have signally failed; they are worse than burlesque. In noticing one of these performances the *Herald* of Tuesday, Dec. 16, says: "The trick somehow did not appear to create any wonderment or enthusiasm. It may be stated that while the box was in the cabinet a man, who apparently considered himself screened from the view of the entire audience, was busily engaged in some active operations immediately behind the screen, and from the right hand side of the dress-circle, in the vicinity of the boxes, the canopy over the cabinet near where he stood could be seen at times shaking violently. He had evidently a good deal to do with the mystery, *and the only wonder is that the committee selected from the audience did not seem to think it worth their while to order him away, although in their apparent anxiety to discover the secret of the trick being performed they walked by him several times.*"

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF
MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4,
MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
RECEPTION AND TEMPLAR DRILL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1873.
TICKETS $5,
Admitting gentleman and ladies.

A limited number of tickets and boxes for sale, which may be obtained from either of the following

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

OLIVER C. BRADY, Stamp Departm't, N. Y. Post Office.
WM. F. COSTENBADER, American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.
JOEL O. STEVENS, Sheriff's Office, New Court-house.
JNO. D. HADLEY, Amer. Ex. Co., No. 61 Hudson st.
JOS. D. COSTA, No. 485 Greenwich st.
JOSIAH SHOVE, No. 39 Nassau st.
THOS. C. CASSIDY, Chairman, No. 364 Broadway.
BENJ. F. STILES, Treasurer, No. 35 Nassau st.
W. L. GARDNER, Secretary, No. 70 Ludlow st.

Also, at Nos. 114, 434, 626, and 711 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

TABLEAUS! TABLEAUS!! TABLEAUS!!!
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
45th st. and Madison av.

The Committee of the Literary Society would announce a repetition of their grand tableaus and musical entertainment, on

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1873.

Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

A limited number of tickets will be issued, to be obtained at the Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., the Florence Sewing-machine Company, No. 39 Union square, and at the doors on the evening.

THE PILGRIM, SUNDAY NIGHT,
ONLY HALF PRICE.

This illustration of panorama movement of paintings, lecture, songs, and transformation scene, is
SUPERBLY GRAND,
and its glory surprises every one. 25 cents; balcony, 50 cents; children, 15 cents.

EVERY EVENING during the week in BAIN HALL, Great Jones st. Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents; balcony, $1. Benefits given Churches and Societies.

SHAKESPEREAN READINGS.—MISS CARRIE Forrester, public reader, and pupil of Mrs. Sterling, the celebrated English elocutionist, teaches elocution. For terms and reference address No. 73 West 53d st.

THE ELEGANT HALL OF THE STANDARD Club, north-east corner 42d st. and Broadway, will be rented for select entertainments, weddings, &c., on favorable terms. Inquire at the hall.

PARRICIDE!!!
WHAT HAPPENED AT THE HOUR OF TEN!!

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$30 PER MONTH AND BOARD FOR ONE —A brown-stone residence; good location; near 79th st.; to a small responsible family. Another, 74th st., near Madison av., $100.

MRS. ELLIS, No. 15 Bible House.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PARRICIDE!!!

A HIT.

The *Herald* says:

Mr. Adolphe Belot's play, "The Parricide," was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. It was a success in every sense, in the stage settings, the acting, and the drama itself. The play is not comedy, and it is entirely free from all the taints which are supposed to be inherent in French comedy. But it is full of absorbing interest, and even when it is most sensational it is not coarse.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PARRICIDE!!!

A GREAT

DRAMATIC SENSATION.

The *World* says:

"The Parricide" was produced last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and its melodramatic character and the close and intense interest of its incidents kept a large audience in their seats until a late hour. The play deals with a supposed parricide, who is accused of killing his mother in the first act. He is tried and acquitted in the second, and then when society cuts him he sets out in the detective service to discover the real murderer. With the aid of the agent of the detective force he at last succeeds, and the murderer is found to be the manager of a traveling circus. The police spies join the circus as acrobats, and the son enters into a conspiracy with the manager to rob a bank, in which act he is captured.

The stage relation of this is highly interesting, as anything of a detective nature is apt to be when well planned. The play is a clear departure from the style of thing Mr. Daly has hitherto given us, and may be accepted as the best kind of melodrama, curiously intricate in its incidents, but perfectly intelligible and curiously interesting throughout.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PARRICIDE!!!

THE COMEDY SCENES

CONVULSE

THE AUDIENCE

WITH LAUGHTER.

The *Times* says:

If any evidence of Mr. Augustin Daly's resource and industry were needed, last evening's performance must be regarded as having supplied it. But two weeks after the opening night of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the first recital of an unsuccessful play, the manager yesterday produced a fresh piece, with a strong distribution of characters and a stage attire of rare beauty. "Parricide," thanks to the good acting of the artists, and the splendid scenes and dresses, was then received with much favor. We are glad to record the fact, for ingenuity, liberality, and hard work, though occasionally misdirected, ought not to go unrewarded; and in his latest venture the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has, as heretofore, done his best to offer that which is less easily secured than most persons imagine—an enjoyable dramatic representation. We would willingly dwell upon the beauties of the last-cited feature of the entertainment if time and space permitted. Under the circumstances, we can but note, as deserving of a special tribute of admiration, the exquisite "interior" in the third tableau; the green-room of *Daccolard's* circus—enlivened by the feats of a force of gymnasts, and by surroundings as appropriate as can be imagined—and the final set, illustrative of the banker's "safe-room," and adorned with furniture the sight of which would delight a connoisseur.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PARRICIDE!!!

AN INSTANTANEOUS

SUCCESS.

The *Express* says:

Adolph Belot's popularity as a dramatist was well established with the American public by the production of his "Article 47," and it is pretty certain, judging from the attention with which his latest effort, "Parricide," was listened to last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, that an equal success awaits it. It possesses a grateful variety from the average French play, in eschewing adultery as its main object of interest, and although it may be lurid in form and color, yet it is comparatively innocent.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PARRICIDE!!!

THE GREAT

HOLIDAY SENSATION.

The *Evening Post* says:

A play under this title was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. It is a translation from the French of M. Belot—the author of "Article 47"—and is marked by life, action, and sensational excitement. In the first act there is a murder, and throughout the entire piece endeavors to solve the mystery of this crime form the actuating motives of the persons of the drama. The mystery is well sustained, and almost to the end the audience is in doubt as to whether the son of the murdered woman is really the assassin.

The piece is full of surprises and exciting incidents. There is an amusing circus green-room scene, in which are incidentally introduced a few acrobatic acts. There is a midnight robbery, a discovery, a recognition of a long-lost daughter, and all the possible appliances of a first-class melodrama. The piece is, of course, admirably put upon the stage, and it was received last night, by the audience generally, with unequivocal marks of delight.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PARRICIDE!!!

MATINEE, CHRISTMAS

DAY.

The *Tribune* says:

The best quality of "Parricide" is suggestion. Under the lighted gondolas—as they glide to and fro, freighted with beauty, music and laughter—the dark waters flow onward to the sea, with all their buried secrets, hideous and awful. Under the glitter of social pleasure flows the black current of hidden crime. The belle of the ball-room may brush against the clothes of the secret assassin, and look into icy, smiling eyes that have gazed on midnight murder. There may be profit in such a lesson.

PARRICIDE!!!
HOW SOCIETY CUTS THE ACCUSED!!

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Ninth week of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In the COMEDY SERIES.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1873,
WILL
POSITIVELY BE PRESENTED, FOR THE FIRST TIME,
A legitimate comedy, in five acts, imitated from a French subject by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.

ACT 1.—THE SEA-SIDE VILLA OF CATHARINE

Time—TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Characters:

Raymond Latour, a banker..........Mr. J. B. POLK

Catharine, his wife..........Miss LAURA ALEXANDER

Her first appearance in New-York.

DE SAULIEU, an invalid, a lodger in Catharine's house..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND

Dr. Delpeche, a surgeon..........Mr. C. F. BROWNE

Anatole Brissbarre, a notary..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT

Jacquotte, a servant..........Miss BLAISDELL

THE ARGUMENT.

How Catharine's boy broke his arm, and was nursed by her invalid lover. How the young merchant visits his anonymous wife. Love in a cottage. The American panic. The separation. How a mask falls and the young wife gazes for the first time on the features of the man she loves.

TWENTY YEARS ARE SUPPOSED TO ELAPSE.

Act 2.

The Marquis de Rosny Latour, an old noble..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT

The Countess, his sister..........Mme. PONISI

Brissbarre, a notary, aged fifty-six..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT

Jacques De Saulieu, the son of Catharine..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Raymond Latour, a banker, aged forty-eight..........Mr. J. B. POLK

Catharine, his wife, the mother of Jacques De Saulieu, aged forty-three....Miss LAURA ALEXANDER

Renee, his niece and ward, his heiress..........Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS

Gervais, an old butler..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD

DRAWING-ROOM IN THE VILLA OF THE MARQUIS. How two young lovers exchange biographies. The old song and the old story. How the arrival of the Countess frightens everybody but Renee out of their wits. How the proposal of marriage was dismissed. How the family lawyer made the proposal, and the dignity of the Countess was disordered. Jacques learns the secret of his life.

ACT 3.—THE LODGINGS OF THE MAN OF HONOR. How Catharine and Raymond meet after twenty years' separation. Retribution. The duel between the father and son. Jacques fights for his love.

ONE YEAR ELAPSES.

ACT 4.—THE LIBRARY IN THE VILLA ROSNY. How the old Marquis kept his birth-day. The Egyptian Loan and the Great Bear. How the old Noble received his guests, and how they were disposed. How the Man of Honor finds his level and plays the infant in the last edition of the judgment of Solomon. How the Man of Money makes a corner for himself, and the old Marquis remains master of the situation.

ACT 5.—THE SEA-SIDE VILLA OF CATHARINE. How false pride sings a Miserere, and true pride sings a "Pæan," "Our Son." The Man of Money, and the Man of Honor. In the Game of Life, Hearts are Trumps.

Seats sold for Saturday, 20th inst., can be exchanged for any evening during the week.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
14th st., near 6th av.

Mr. Charles
FECHTER,
who appears
EVERY NIGHT
and on
SATURDAY MATINEE
as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE
in the
LADY OF LYONS.

This play must be shortly withdrawn to make room for
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
now
IN PREPARATION,
the first of which will be
A SERIO-COMIC DRAMA
of
EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST,
with Mr. Fechter in a
SPECIAL CHARACTERIZATION
ENTIRELY HIS OWN.

Prices—Orchestra Sofas and Stalls, $1 50; Balcony Fauteuil, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1; Second Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $12 and $15.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

PARRICIDE!!!
THE COMEDY SCENES CONVULSE THE HOUSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873.

First appearance of the eminent tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
supported by the gifted artiste,
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,
and entire WOOD'S MUSEUM DRAMATIC COMPANY.

EVENING AT 8.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
in the tragedy of
HAMLET.
HAMLET.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
The Oriental Spectacle,
CHERRY and FAIR STAR.
New scenery, costumes, &c., and entire company.

Incidental to the spectacle, the following specialties will appear EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:

The song and dance artists, DELEHANTY and HENGLER.

The animal imitator, HERR WILLIS.

The renowned gymnast, Prof. J. T. SHOWERS.

The charming artiste, Miss SAIDEE O'NEIL.

Triple clog dancers, STURGES BROTHERS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1873.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Three performances in the Lecture Room, MORNING at 11, AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 8.

On exhibition all day, the great Arabian Giant, Col. ROUTH GOSHEN.

PARRICIDE!!!
AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT!!!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

POPULAR PRICES:

Balcony, $1; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

SECOND WEEK of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Everything New, New Scenes, New Effects.

Read what the New-York *Herald* says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."

GRAND KIT MATINEE, ON X-MAS DAY.

In active preparation a new play by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, author of "Article 47," and other successful plays, entitled

LA FEMME DE FEU,

in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PARRICIDE!!!
THE CIRCUS SCENE!! AND THE BANKER'S PARLORS!! ENTRANCE AND ELECTRIFY THE AUDIENCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BROADWAY.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

WOMAN IN WHITE.
WOMAN IN WHITE.
WOMAN IN WHITE.

WILKIE COLLINS'
Grand dramatization of the
WOMAN IN WHITE.

WYBERT REEVE.
WYBERT REEVE.
WYBERT REEVE.

WYBERT REEVE as Count Fosco.
THE MOST THRILLING PLAY
and
WONDERFUL ARTISTIC TRIUMPH
Of the Season.

SPECIAL MATINEE — CHRISTMAS DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

VOKES!
VOKES!
VOKES!

BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 1:30.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND CHRISTMAS MATINEE
THE WICKED WORLD.

Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. FRANK ROCHE,
Miss IDA SAVORY, Mr. WALTER LENNOX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 22.
RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL.
SEMI-CENTENNIAL,
MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

PARRICIDE!!!
SEATS MAY BE SECURED TEN DAYS AHEAD.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS
AND
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT RETAIL.

OUR HOLIDAY EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.

All the latest novelties imported expressly for our RETAIL TRADE.

STRASBURGER, PFEIFFER & CO.,
No. 394 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at

FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
Jewelers,

6th av., corner 14th st., and 8th av., corner 20th st.

N. B.—We manufacture our own goods, and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

PATENT PARLOR GAME,
KRIKAK,
the GREAT HOLIDAY GIFT.
J. T. CAMMEYER, No. 40 John st.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 164 East 26th st., near 3d av.

Cord and Kindling Wood, Oak, Hickory, and Pine Wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality, at reduced prices. Orders by mail attended to with dispatch, free of charge. WM. E. WHEELER.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt will deliver a discourse this evening at Steinway Hall.

The monthly reception of the Cooper Union Literary Class was held last evening.

Grace Greenwood will lecture in the Galaxy Course at Association Hall on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Robt. Sloan, Pastor, will preach in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner Second avenue, this evening.

A musical performance will be given to-morrow evening at the Presbyterian Meeting-house, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third.

The annual ball of the Seventy-ninth Regiment will take place on Wednesday evening next at their armory in Twenty-third street.

The second grand annual ball in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13.

Mayor Havemeyer has dismissed the charges preferred by Dr. Wells against Marshal Toplanye, on the ground that they were not sustained by the evidence.

Mr. Conner, the newly elected Sheriff, has applied to the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation to fit up the Sheriff's office in a more convenient manner.

The Samana Bay Company has received from the Provisional Government of San Domingo an official assurance that it will respect all its contracts with the Baez Government.

The seventeenth annual ball of the Young Men's Association, in aid of the Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7.

The Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association will give an entertainment at Terrace Garden to-morrow evening for the benefit of the destitute poor of the Nineteenth Ward.

Among the articles sold yesterday at the annual sale of unclaimed freight at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, were seven grave-stones with the names of the dead inscribed.

To-morrow evening a lecture will be delivered before the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at East Side Hall, on "Courtship and Marriage," by De Cordova.

The German property owners of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards have organized to raise monthly subscriptions in aid of the poor of the district. $1,000 each month is expected to be subscribed.

At the weekly meeting of the Workingmen's Lyceum, held last evening at the Cooper Union, Messrs. Medina, Blair, Mitchell, Tully, and Bierney were elected members of the Executive Committee.

A grand match of billiards, of 2,000 points, French game, will commence to-morrow evening, at the Spingler Saloon, No. 5 West Union square, between Mons. Francois Ubassy and Mr. Maurice Daly.

Under the auspices of the French Société de Sainte Cecilia, a musical entertainment was given at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The musical exercises were followed by a soirée dansante.

The Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and adopted a resolution requesting the Supervisors of Westchester County to furnish them with a statement of the debt of the annexed towns.

Gen. James H. Simpson, of the corps of engineers of the United States Army, will read a paper on Tuesday evening next at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, in the Cooper Union, on Aztec Nuns, in New-Mexico.

Mr. John A. Eagleson, one of the leading Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, left this City yesterday for Europe in the steamer Mosel for the benefit of his health. A large deputation of friends escorted him down the bay.

The cigar manufactory of Robert Hubst, on the third floor of No. 174 Water street, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and 12,000 cigars, valued at $1,200, were carried off. It is supposed that the burglars were secreted in the building.

Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall street, are Treasurers for the Howard Relief Committee, whose lodging-rooms for respectable poor men are situated at No. 49 Leonard street. They will take care of all contributions for this benevolent object.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship Merrimack, just arrived from Rio Janeiro, are Rear Admiral William Rodgers Taylor, for the past two years in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and Gen. Julius White, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic.

To-morrow evening, "Forefathers' Day" will be celebrated by a dinner at Delmonico's, and among the guests expected are Gen. Sherman, Henry Ward Beecher, Speaker Blaine, Senator Sumner, Joseph H. Choate, Judges Davis and Brady, and James T. Fields.

At 2 o'clock yesterday mornin ga fire occurred in the butcher shop of John Burke, No. 1,315 Second avenue, and was extinguished before any material loss had been sustained. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and Burke, who was arrested on suspicion, was held for examination.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Judge Smith committed an English boy named Henry Marens, aged fifteen, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of stealing diamond studs and other articles valued at $158 from David A. Babcock, of No. 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

A cart driven by Jacob Fisher, of No. 741 Greenwich street, collided with car No. 61 of the Eighth Avenue Line, at Twentieth street and Eighth avenue, yesterday, and Johanna Kremsen, aged nineteen, of No. 428 West Forty-second street, who was a passenger on the car, was severely injured.

A conference of the friends of temperance will be held to-morrow at 3 P. M., in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, when Dr. Stephen Smith, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, will present a paper on "The Influence and Effects of the Drinking Usages of Society among Women."

The joint committee of the Common Council appointed to present to the family of the late Horace Greeley an illustrated album, containing an account of the honors paid to his memory, met yesterday, but in the absence of one of the friends of the family, they adjourned until Wednesday. The presentation is to be made by the Mayor.

The report of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, for the month ending Dec. 15, shows that there are six City missionaries, besides the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; that ninety-six public services were held, and that 1,186 visits were paid to families and to individuals in prisons and hospitals. The receipts for the month were $3,170, against $2,675 expenses.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Kessler in the case of John Westerfeldt, who fell off car No. 75 of the Sixth Avenue Line, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street, on the 12th inst. Four respectable witnesses swore that Westerfeldt jumped off the rear platform of the car without asking the conductor to stop the car or ringing the bell. Despite this evidence, the jury found a verdict censuring the railroad company on account of the conductor not stopping the car.

The officers and clerks in the Department of Finance have been busied during the past week in examining the election rolls and preparing warrants for their payment before the holidays. This work, which was not done for last year until January, 1873, is very large, as there are 2,205 Inspectors, 1,031 poll clerks, and 523 landlords to be paid. The Controller will commence payment for the First and Second Election Districts on Monday morning, and continue to pay each day thereafter two districts in numerical order.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 444 arrests during the past week.

The tax collections this week amount to $2,354,722 49.

Charlotte Cushman will give a reading at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening.

A reception will be held at Public School No. 34, on Norman avenue, on Wednesday, 24th inst.

It is rumored that the Flushing and North Shore Railroad Company purpose reducing their fares.

Bishop Littlejohn will hold an ordination in St. George's Church, Green avenue, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, this morning.

The Board of City Works have discharged 100 laborers. About 100 are still employed, but will, it is said, be discharged in a short time.

At a meeting of the Court-house Committee, yesterday, a contract for furnishing sixteen desks, sixteen chairs, and repairing all the worn-out desks and chairs, &c., was awarded to Mr. William Sadler, at $1,664.

E. F. Brown was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Riley, on a charge of stealing a diamond ring and gold watch, all of the value of $700 from his sister, Mrs. Caroline Cox.

The German Saloon-keepers and Liquor-dealers' Society, at their last meeting, resolved unanimously to sustain Messrs. Durking and Meyer, who are now under bail on a charge of violating the Excise law by selling lager-beer on Sunday.

An imposing ceremonial was witnessed yesterday in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Jay street. The occasion was the ordination of Rev. Henry A. Gallagher by Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Vicar General Turner and other clergymen.

The Dredging Company has already removed fifty tons of coal from the barge Upland, sunk in front of the dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Most of the 300 tons of coal will be removed before any attempt will be made to raise the barge.

STATEN ISLAND.

Last night a portion of Edgewater village, including Beach and the adjacent streets of Stapleton, were again lighted, after a period of darkness extending over nine months—the Aldermen having made a contract with the Southport Gas Company, by which they agree to light the village lamps from 6 in the evening until 1 in the morning at $30 per lamp per annum.

Adolph Zorn, lager-beer brewer, of Tompkinsville, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Kassner, at Stapleton, on a charge of violent assault and battery upon James Harrington, the ferry-gate keeper at that place. It appears that Zorn made an attempt to drive his horse and wagon through the gate without paying the fare, when a fight took place. Zorn was fined $10 by the Justice, and Harrington went home to have his bruises attended to.

LONG ISLAND.

It is proposed to organize a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Babylon. At present there is only one grange on Long Island—that recently organized at Northville, in Suffolk County.

A two-story dwelling, belonging to and occupied by Mr. A. Munch, north-west of the railroad depot at Breslau, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss, $1,800; only partially insured. A house belonging to John Vossler was also entirely destroyed on Friday, with its contents. He had an insurance of $700 on the house, and $800 on the furniture.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Alonzo B. Thaker has been appointed postmaster at Somers.

Mr. Thomas H. Reed has resigned the position of Cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers.

The name of Dobb's Ferry Post Office will be changed to Greenberg, on Jan. 1, to conform to the new name of the village.

An election will be held in Sing Sing, on Monday, 22d inst., for two Trustees of the M. E. Church of that village, in the place of Isaac Smith and H. J. Baker.

The farmers of Chappaqua and vicinity have organized a "Horse thief Detective Association," with the following officers, viz.: Amos Tompkins, President; Jackson Allen, Vice President, and Wm. P. Frero, Secretary.

The depot of the Harlem Railroad Company at Mott Haven was broken into on Friday night, and robbed of everything valuable; and on Tuesday night the ticket office of Morrisania station was forcibly entered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Methodist Church in Harrison will be dedicated on the 4th prox.

The Trenton Odd-fellows have purchased a large building on State street, at a cost of $21,000, for a grand Odd-fellows' Hall.

The Paterson silk weavers will held a mass-meeting on Tuesday evening to consider the present tariff and the reduction in their wages.

A special rendezvous of the New-Jersey Consistory, A. and A. Rite, has been called for the 23d inst. at Masonic Hall, Pavonia avenue, Jersey City.

The towns of Orange, East and West Orange have appointed a committee to draft an agreement determining the basis on which they will consolidate.

The Citizens' Association of Union Hill has tendered the services of its members gratis to Recorder Syms as a night patrol to free the town from burglars.

The fifth lecture of a series will be delivered this evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, on the subject of "Caricaturing."

The barn attached to Martin's Hotel on Avenue C, Bayonne, was broken open on Friday night, and a quantity of harness and feed valued at $200 stolen.

The Constitutional Commission will meet in Trenton on the 23d inst. to examine the report of the Committee on Revision, and prepare a report for the Legislature, which will convene on the 13th prox. Among the proposed changes in the Constitution is one providing for the taxation of church property, and a number of petitions are in circulation asking the Legislature to continue the exemption.

LODGERS AT THE POLICE STATIONS.

The following figures show the number of persons who were accommodated with lodgings at the various Police Stations during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Dec. 13	775	249	1,024
Sunday, Dec. 14	863	250	1,113
Monday, Dec. 15	874	274	1,148
Tuesday, Dec. 16	830	259	1,089
Wednesday, Dec. 17	814	251	1,065
Thursday, Dec. 18	851	276	1,127
Friday, Dec. 19	845	244	1,089
Total	5,852	1,803	7,655

The number of lodgers during the preceding week was 7,367, viz.: 5,678 males and 1,689 females, showing an increase of 288 persons last week. During the corresponding week last year the lodgers numbered 4,016, showing an increase of 3,639 this year. The total number of lodgers during the month of November last was 23,574, and during November, 1872, 13,019, being an increase of 10,555 during one month of the present year.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Last evening John Kuhse, aged forty-five, and Otto Kuhse, aged twenty-two, both Germans, while walking on the railroad track at Seventy-fourth street and Fourth avenue, were struck by a New-Haven train, and both were seriously injured. When picked up they were unconscious, and were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital....John Keenan, aged ten years, of No. 37 Park street, while crossing Broadway, at Canal street, was run over by a soda-water wagon, driven by Wm. Pedmore, and sustained fatal injuries. The lad was taken to Park Hospital, and Pedmore was locked up....Thomas Riley, aged thirty-nine years, of No. 349 Madison street, was run over last evening by a coal cart, driven by Thomas Day, and sustained serious injuries. Day was arrested.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.

The Earl of Roseberry paid a visit to St. Vincent's Home for Friendless Boys a few days ago, at No. 53 Warren street, and expressed himself highly pleased with the accommodations afforded to the inmates. During his stay in the City he called several times, and gave a large donation to the Pastor in charge, Rev. Father Drumgoole. The Earl was accosted one day in the street by a manly little fellow, who requested the privilege of a "shine," and he was so favorably impressed with the boy's appearance that he entered into conversation with the little bootblack, and upon learning that he was one of seven children of a widowed mother, he undertook his maintenance and education, and placed a sum of money at the disposal of Father Drumgoole for that purpose. Before leaving for England, yesterday, he addressed a letter to the managers of the institution, expressing the desire to often hear from them in London, and requesting the photograph of the fortunate bootblack to be sent to him.

ORIENTAL EXPLORATION.

The first division of the second expedition of the Oriental Topographical Corps sailed yesterday for Egypt, Sinai, Moab, Bashan, and Asia Minor. Prof. James Strong, Chief of the Archæological Council of the corps, is in charge, and is accompanied by an assistant. He will be joined by Mr. Geo. May Powell and additions to the engineering and artistic staff, which will sail in February and join the first section in time to go through Sinai, Moab, and the balance of the expedition. The third and last sections, composed chiefly of tourists, will leave New-York in March, accompanied by Prof. James H. Worman, of the editorial staff at Harper & Brothers. Messrs. Cook, Son & Jenkins will have charge of making arrangements for transportation, &c.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police during the past week arrested 1,851 persons....There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 464 deaths, 454 births, and 119 marriages, showing a decrease of 14 deaths, 36 births, and 55 marriages, as compared with the preceding week....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 20 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $11,445; insurance, $71,000.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 100, amounting to $2,445,584 33; pay-rolls, number of warrants, ten, amounting to $31,622 10; total, 110, amounting to $2,477,206 43. Receipts: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $20,651 47; from arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $4,647 57; from collection of assessments and interest, $3,315 55; from market rents and fees, $4,059 05; from water rents, $3,166 61; from vault permits, $965 44; from licenses, Mayor's office, $85 50; from fees and fines, District Court, $38; total, $36,929 19.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

James Hartnett, a youth in the employ of C. C. Reed & Co., of No. 112 East Fourteenth street, was sent yesterday afternoon to the bank to draw $218, with which to pay the hands employed in the establishment. [illegible] while passing [illegible] Broadway, between Fulton and Dey streets, a gang of thieves surrounded [illegible] against him, and in a moment the money was stolen from his pocket. Discovering his loss, he raised an alarm, which attracted the attention of Patrolmen Hart and Hitchcock, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The policemen arrested a young man who was running away, and Hartnett recognized him as one of the men who jostled against him. The prisoner pleaded entire innocence of the charge, but was recognized by Detective Elder, of the Central Office, as a pick-pocket, who was known as "Smithy." The prisoner was brought to Police Head-quarters, where he gave his name as Chas. Stewart, and said he was a hack-driver from St. Louis, Mo. He was locked up and will be taken to court to-day.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The following is a card from the Committee of Nine of the Bureau of Charity:

The committee of nine to whom was assigned the task of organizing the charities of New-York City, and of compiling and publishing a charity directory, desire to inform the public that, pursuant to the courteous permission of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, they have established a Bureau of Charities at No. 6 Third avenue, at the head-quarters of the Commissioners of Public Charities, where they propose to give gratuitous information upon all matters relating to the channels of benevolence of New-York City, but do not intend themselves to dispense relief.

To save time and expense the committee request every charitable association of the City, of whatever name or nature, to send replies to the following inquiries, without further notice, directed "To the Secretary of the Bureau of Charities, No. 66 Third avenue," and, if possible, to give the full name and residence of all persons receiving relief, to be entered upon a clearing-house register.:

1. Title of society, and date of foundation? 2. Location? 3. Names of officers? 4. Incorporated or not? 5. Object? 6. Kind of aid given? 7. If to one sex, which? 8. If both sexes? 9. Of what age? 10. Any discrimination as to nationality, religion, color? 11. How many can be accommodated in your institution? 12. How many inmates at present date? 13. How many families relieved at their homes? What amount of relief given? 14. How many friendless and homeless? 15. What are your resources? 16. What are your annual receipts? 17. What are the annual expenditures?

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Chairman,
JOHN HALL,
EDWARD McGLYNN,
EZRA M. KINGSLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
CHARLES A. JOY, Secretary,
Committee.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following business has been transacted in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County during the past week: Wills Proved—Frederick B. Hill, of the Town of New-Lots; Frederick Wersebe, Jacob Krausz, Marsena A. Nathan, Betsey Ogilvie, Horace D. Wade, Daniel W. Kissam, and Joseph Nichols, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: James Cunningham, James B. Littell, Eliphalet P. Wilson, Eliza Armstrong, John Osmera, Ellen Mulligan, formerly Ellen Daily, William H. Mason, Christopher McCormack, Mary Urger, Marena A. Nathan, Mary L. Hegeman, Hugh Reilly, William S. Lawrence, Mary McDade, James Henning, George A. Kaunzler, and P. J., or Patrick, or Patrick J. Swift, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Ellen B. Briggs were granted to Darwin R. James; of Edward B. Holloway, Louis H. Holloway, Louisa C. Holloway and Sarah S. Holloway, to Frederick Klinck; of Dorothea Smith, Caroline S. Smith, and Georgia M. Smith, to Mary Jane Smith, their mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, yesterday transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificate of the cost of the Telford-Macadam roadway, including curbing and flagging Seventh avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth street to the Harlem River, amounting to $453,631 01, in order that the assessment therefor may be made. The Commissioner makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday (Saturday:) For Croton water rent and penalties, $14,583 70; for tapping Croton pipes, $38 50; for vault permits, $2,380 94; for sewer permits, $310; for sewer pipes sold to contractors, $1,009 38; total, $18,322 52.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS FOR THE WEEK.

During the week the following-named steam-ships arrived at this port, landing immigrants at Castle Garden: The Anglia, Glasgow, 73; Herrman, Bremen, 150; Adriatic, Liverpool, 142; Idaho, Liverpool, 110; Holland, London and Havre, 223; Hemboldt, Stettin, 100; Trinacria, Glasgow, 13; City of New-York, Liverpool, 170; Europe, Havre, 24; Pommerania, Hamburg, 137; Java, Liverpool, 156; California, Glasgow, 78, and the Rhein, Bremen, 152. The officials at Castle Garden were unusually active in arranging the condition of affairs in the different departments previous to the inspection, which is to be made to-morrow afternoon by the members of the State Legislature.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.—Rear Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor and wife, John F. Bush, Gen. Julius White, Dr. J. R. Baily, Capt. Joaquin Jose de Cintra, H. Alberts, Perriera C. De Verguiero, Henry M. Speyer. From Para—Com. Antonio Tamberlin. From St. Thomas—Dr. Henrique Rubio, Wm. G. Seymour, Judge James Armstrong, Henrique Lisboa, Edward Shell, Wm. E. Bates, Alexander Morton.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Havana.—Mrs. Clara Muller, Capt. G. W. Kinney and wife, Pedro Alvarez, B. Martinez, John W. McCloskey, F. Rodriguez, Capt. John Podger, R. P. Saunders, J. F. Tains.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Miss Sarah Clark, Mr. Bradford, J. L. Cooper, E. A. Tyson, Martin Burns, Miss L. De Renne, Miss H. B. Haines, C. W. Scott, C. G. Williams, Henry Johnson, Phelix Castles, D. M. Gooden, John Rumson, John Knox, M. Cawley, Robert J. Erwin, Everard De Renne, Kentwyn De Renne, Miss Louisa Legrenia, Miss Sarah C. King, D. J. McKlevey, John McKlevey, William Jackson, C. T. Collins, C. B. Cantos, H. B. Castor, D. M. Goodman, A. Henry, James Degan.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. J. Jones, G. T. Brockway, E. V. Miller, J. H. Catmus, H. P. Brank and servant, Miss Wise, Mrs. Rose, A. D. Hicks, L. Gorman, Dr. Bacon and wife, L. Burhans, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, Miss Mary Haslam, J. Smith, Mrs. Thos. Riker, C. R. Giles, Hry Witkowski, F. M. Reardon, E. D. Reimer, Capt. Hull, Fred. Anderson, H. Hagar, F. Schutzscher, E. A. Johnson, J. C. Wallace, Chas. Dempsey, Geo. Henry, H. L. Clarke, E. Weatherby, Thos. McLaughlin.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Raymond Henton, Mary A. Johnson, Emma Johnson, J. E. Marshall, Mr. Harborow, Mr. Ryan, Brand Watter Gaine, Mr. Davis, Rev. Dr. Dobbs, Dr. Hannay, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Smith and daughter, Rev. Dr. Dotlerer, Rev. Dr. Mull, Dr. J. Story, Miss Rogers.

In steam-ship Anglea, for Glasgow.—John Sabin, Thorpe Fowke, Joseph Adams, Thomas Ferguson, R. G. Somerville, Miss Ellen Roe, Lewis Cross, P. J. Hoffman, John Barry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon sets...6:31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:11 | Gov.Island.10:00 | Hell Gate..11:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Lady Lycett, (Br.,) Pratt, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Galley of Lorne, (Br.,) Robinson, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; City of Mexico, Daken, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, F. Baker; George Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Magnolia, Kempton, Savannah, Ga., Wm. R. Garrison; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, James Hand; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion S. S. Co.; Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, Va., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fultz, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia. General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Barks Jenny, (Ger.,) Hartman, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Theo. Voss, (Ger.,) Galle, London, C. Tobias & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Tucker & Lightbourne; Hoppet, (Russ.,) Mallson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Rockett, Atkinson, Curacoa, T. Foulke's Sons; Sunlight, (Br.,) Hays, Glasgow, Heney & Parker; Jonas Riston, (Dan.,) Moller, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Denbe Dubrovachi, (Aus.,) Knezobell, Cork, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Dagmal, (Nor.,) Havre, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; Otto, (Ger.,) Kruger, Bremen, Muller & Kruger.

Brig Adelaide, (Br.,) Inness, Halifax, N. S., Miller & Houghton

Schrs. Nymph, (Br.,) Patrick Truxillo, Leaycraft & Co.; Flora M. Crowley, Crowley, Cienfuegos, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Addie Todd, Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Breckenstein, Bremen Dec. 6 and Southampton 9th, with mdse. and 56 cabin and 152 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Wier, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Havana Dec. 13 and Nassau 15th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Dec. 19, lat. 30 20, lon. 79 24, passed brig Jalapa, (Span.,) showing German colors, bound N.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Black Hawk, Crowell, San Francisco Sept. 10, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Geo. Howes & Co. Dec. 9, lat. 23 03, lon. 62, spoke schr. Charlotte James, from Baltimore, for St. Pierre, Mart.; 11th, lat. 26 41, lon. 65 50, spoke bark Cricket, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

Ship Tidal Wave, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Antwerp 50 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Dec. 7, lat. 17 15, lon. 79, passed schr. J. S. Ingalls, bound S.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Dyer, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Came a northern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Nescio, (Norw.,) Samuelsen, Barrow 43 ds., with railroad iron to C. L. Wright & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Lillian, (new, 618 tons,) Rumball, of and from Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Sokrates, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Hull Oct. 21, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored off Sandy Hook, for orders.

Brig Maria, (Norw.,) ——, London, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook, for orders.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Briggs, Port Spain, Trinidad, 17 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Otter, (Br.,) Pringle, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to Bertram Bros.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Mayaguez 15 ds., with oranges to J. and T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenburg. Left in port schrs. S. C. Noyes, for New-York in 7 ds.; F. G. Davis, for do. in 14 ds. Dec. 18, lat 36 22, lon. 73, passed schr. A. J. Fabens, bound S.

Schr. Victor, (of Newburyport,) Nickerson, Para, 17 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Mary Burdett, for New-York in 7 ds.; Cecilie, hence, just arr.

Schr. Helen A. Locke, Georg, Ochrios 14 ds., with oranges to S. Lecraw & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Coman, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to W. H. Wiggins & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to W. H. Wiggins & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Coos, Bar Island, N. B., 10 ds., with 225,000 frozen herring to master.

Schr. Volunteer, Smith, Deer Island, N. B., 10 ds., with 300,000 frozen herring to master.

Schr. Fish Hawk, McLean, Deer Island, N. B., 10 ds., with 225,000 frozen herring to master.

Schr. J. A. Lewis, Lewis, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. Charles Miller, Pierce, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Allen, Wareham.
Schr. G. M. Porter, Allen, Providence.
Schr. John Mosser, Hallock, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Charles P. Stickney, Phinney, Boston.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Flower, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. E. Hurst, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Anglia, for Glasgow; City of Montreal and Adriatic, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Clyde, for Galveston; George Cromwell and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Magnolia and Motgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion and Hatteras, for Richmond; E. E. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Fanita, for Norfolk; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; ships Artist and British Viceroy, for Liverpool; barks James McCarthy, for Marseilles; Antonietta C. and Mirago, for Gibraltar; Enrico Merillo, for Londonderry; Carbone, for Cork; brigs Repeal, for St. Pierre; Grace Kelly, for Barbados; Uncle Sam, for Ponce, P. R.; schrs. Jesse Carll, for Maranham; George Staples, for Vera Cruz.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Alice M. Putnam, from Malaga; schr. Water Lilly, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20.—Arr. bark Bijurke, from Lillesand, Norway, and schrs. E. M. Watts, from Port Royal, and Vrail, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Equator, for Philadelphia, and Flag, for Boston; bark Chili, for Liverpool; schrs. C. C. Berry, for Portsmouth, N. H.; G. W. Andrews, for Boston; Emily Curtis, for New-York, and B. N. Hankin, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 20.—Arr. ships Annabella, from Liverpool, and Othello, from Plymouth; barks Sabra Moses, from Antwerp; Edina, from Montevideo; M. C. Smith, from Dublin; Balmoral, from Greenock; Inca, from Bremen; Daphne, from New-York; Loyal, from Antwerp; Edina, from Buenos Ayres.

Cld. schr. H. C. Davis, for Genoa.

Sld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; barks Almira Gandy, for Baltimore, and James Kitchen, for Brunswick; and brig F. H. Todd, for Darien.

Arr. steamer Virgo, from New-York.

Two barks are off the bar.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 19.—Schrs. B. F. Lowell and Andrew Nebeinger, Philadelphia, for Boston; Jane L. Newton, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Ellen H. Gott, New-York, for do.; Effie T. Kemp, Wm. H. West, Lucie M. Jenkins, and Eunice P. Newcomb, Virginia, for do.; Tennessee, Philadelphia, for Rockport, Mass.; P. L. Whiton, St. Marys, for Portland; May McFarland, Charleston Dec. 12, for St. John; Dreadnot, (Br.,) New-York, for Cornwallis, N. S.; Hector, (before reported, passed by.)

Sld. Brig Fairfield, (Br.,) schrs. Emma Green and L. P. Pharo.

Wind, easterly, fresh; rainy.

Dec. 20, arr. schrs. Lulu, Baltimore, for Boston; Lemuel Hall and William P. Drury, do. for Portland.

Passed by, brig Home, (Br.,) —— 14 ds., for Boston; lost anchor in Vineyard Sound.

Sld. schrs. May McFarland, Andrew Nebringer, H. A. Burnham, Effie T. Kemp, William H. West, Lucie M. Jenkins, Eunice P. Newcomb, P. L. Whiton.

Wind, N. W., fresh; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. have adopted, and will hereafter burn a green-red-white Coston light as a distinguishing night signal, both for Atlantic and Pacific steamers.

Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons have adopted for their Vera Cruz and Havana steamers, and will hereafter burn a green-white-red Coston light as a distinguishing night signal.

NAVAL.

The United States steamer Wast, Commander Mahan, was at Montevideo Nov. 10; the Lancaster, flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Strong, and the Ticonderoga, Capt. Badger, were at Rio Janeiro on the 25th. The latter was to sail for the United States on the 29th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Pennsylvania, Calabria, Hans Tode, Anna, Mary Bangs, Pauline, E. W. Stetson.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: Castellar, Sappho, Bombay, A. Goudy, Lion, Albert, Elise Linck, Antonio G., Aladdin, Maria Rose, Strathearn, Forsa, Holmestrand, Samson, Harmione, Rothesay, Alexander, Trinidad.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—The National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Dec. 10, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Garrett, from New-York Dec. 10, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Arr. steam-ship C. F. Funch, Knudsen, from New-York.

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DRESS SHIRTS
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FINE LINEN, READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
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GOOD LINEN, $1 75 EACH.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF MERINO AND FLANNELS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
REGNIER'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, $1 50 pair.
SCARFS, TIES, AND MUFFLERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
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THE BOY'S WATCH
Is Reduced to $15.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.
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PIANO-FORTES,
GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.
Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of touch and tone.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
Pianos rented and sold on instalments.
WAREROOMS, 34 & 36 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW-YORK.

$1 50 HOLIDAY BOX.
The WINDSOR contains elegant note paper and envelopes, black and fancy ink, pen-wiper, pencil and case, pen-holder, ink-stand, &c., &c.; all handsome, new London goods, just imported; a beautiful present. Sent to any address upon receipt of price.
SCHENCK TAG COMPANY,
No. 55 Beekman st. Sole Importers.

Open Evenings
During this Month.
Union Adams & Co.
ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
Scotch Wool Hosiery,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Undershirts and Drawers,
AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF
Cardigan Jackets,
Robes, Rugs, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR
Holiday Presents.
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TEAS AND
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AT
CARGO PRICES,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
In any quantity, from ONE POUND upward, at all the stores of the
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NO. 479 8TH AV., corner 34th st.
NO. 850 8TH AV.
NO. 324 SPRING ST.
NO. 215 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
NO. 589 FULTON ST., near Flatbush av.
NO. 163 GRAND ST., Williamsburg.

Importers' Combination.
NO. 537 BROADWAY,
NEAR SPRING ST.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Down town importers of Fancy Goods combining together, placing their entire stocks at the disposal of the public at retail.
LOW PRICES.
CARD.
On MONDAY, Dec. 22, we shall offer, in addition to the stocks already contributed to the combination, the entire stocks of two large Importers of Fancy Goods, making the assortment larger, if not better, than when we opened on Dec. 1.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
Great Bargains in Holiday Goods.
ALL GOODS ARE NOW NEW AND FRESH.
IMPORTERS' COMBINATION.
No. 537 Broadway.
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F. BOOSS & BROTHER
HAVE OPENED A
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
and offer a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURS,
AND AS A SPECIALTY,
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES
AT A REDUCTION OF
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Sole Manufacturers of the
PATENT LE GANT MUFF.
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Between Howard and Grand sts.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an
UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE,
Which pronounces them
UNEQUALED
for their
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP and DURABILITY.
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FINE ENGRAVINGS, WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS, AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, EASEL AND PORTFOLIO STANDS.
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THE LATEST WORKS OF CELEBRATED ARTISTS OF ALL MODERN SCHOOLS.
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WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 per yard
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 per yard.
ENGLISH INGRAINS, 50 cents yer yard.
OIL-CLOTHS, 35 cents per yard.
FLOOR AND CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., for the Holidays, at low prices.
NOW IS YOUR TIME.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
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FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
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Until Jan. 1.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE
Rattan Goods.
New and Elegant Designs.
Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Slipper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.
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